

the
NUMISMATIST



American Numismatic
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Founded 1891

August

1951

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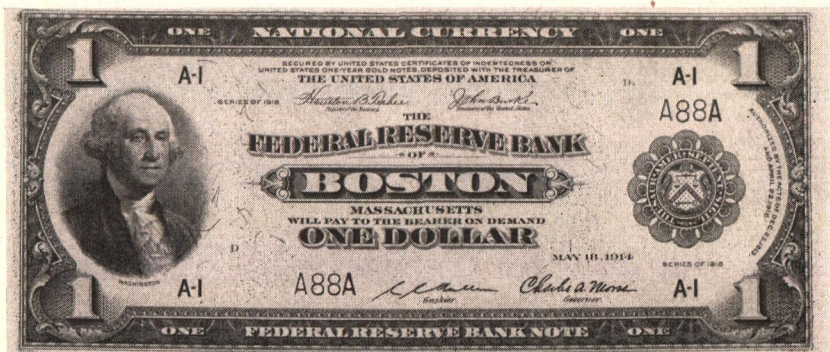
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES, SERIES 1915-1918

By W. A. PHILPOTT, Jr.

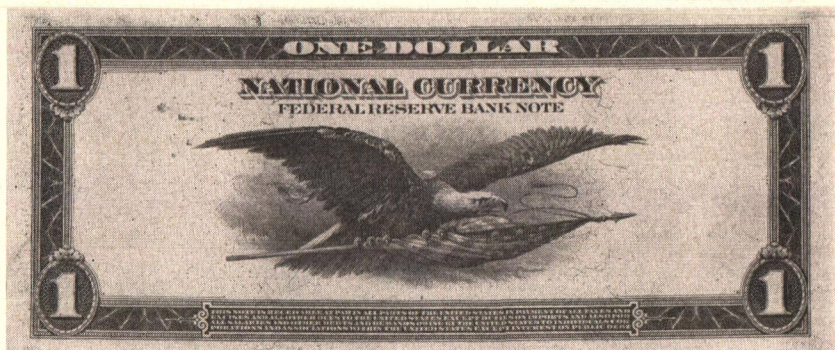
Secretary, Texas Bankers Association, Dallas, Texas

(The illustrations of the various Federal Reserve Bank Notes, which accompany this article, are printed by special permission of the Secretary of the Treasury, and further reproduction in whole or in part is strictly prohibited.)

A most engaging and popular series of United States paper money to collectors is the national currency (old large size) issued by the twelve Federal Reserve Banks. There were two series, 1915 and 1918, of this currency, commonly referred to as Federal Reserve Bank Notes. These notes have many interesting angles for the numismatic student. Paper money devotees are partial to this series for several reasons. These notes circulated in comparatively recent times. The twelve Federal Reserve Banks issued them in various denominations and signature combinations. Each note is at once uniform with every other note of like denomination, yet there is a vast variety because of different cities of issue, names of officers, and regional symbols.



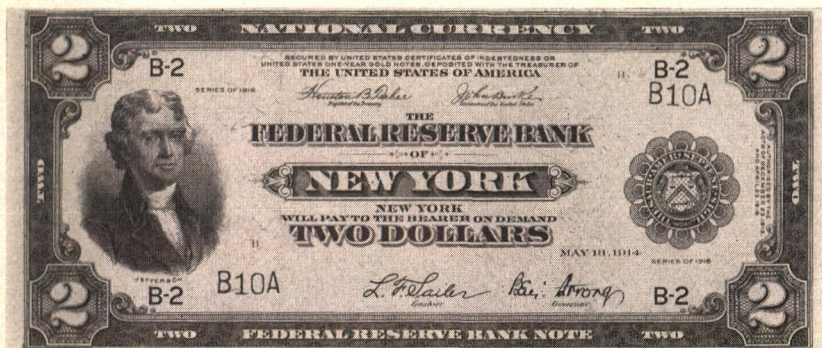
\$1 denomination was issued by each of the twelve Banks. All are series of 1918. Total issued \$478,892,000; total outstanding January 17, 1951, \$1,504,962. Scarcest \$1's are those of the Minneapolis Bank.



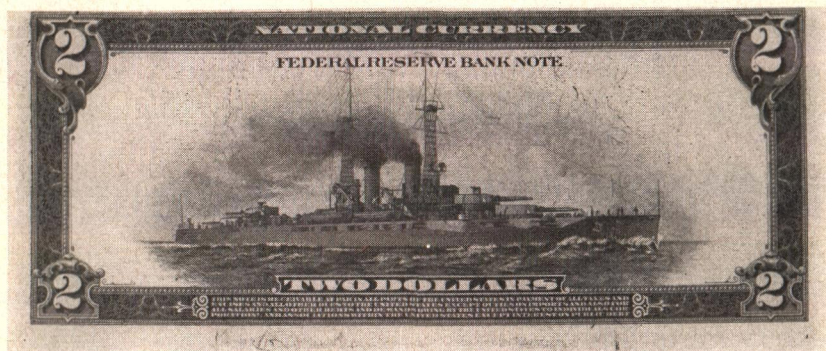
Reverse of \$1's, uniform for all twelve Banks, showing flying eagle, perched on U. S. flag.

The twelve Banks issued a total of 125 different notes, where each denomination and each signature combination comprise a variety. There are 39 different \$1's; 34 different \$2's; only one \$50 (issued by the St. Louis Bank); and so on. One Bank (Atlanta) issued 16 different notes: four \$1's; three \$2's; five \$5's; two \$10's; and two \$20's. While one Bank (Richmond) issued only four different notes: two \$1's and two \$2's.

Federal Reserve Bank Notes, all denominations, actually put into circulation, totaled \$761,944,000 in face value. The present outstanding total is approximately \$2,000,000 and is becoming less as the months go by.



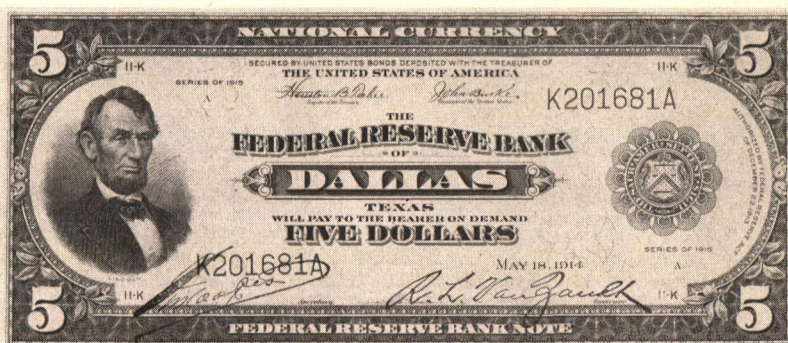
\$2 denomination was issued by each of the twelve Banks. All are series of 1918. Total issued \$135,192,000; total outstanding January 17, 1951, \$345,002 or 172,501 pieces. Scarcest \$2's are those of the Dallas Bank.



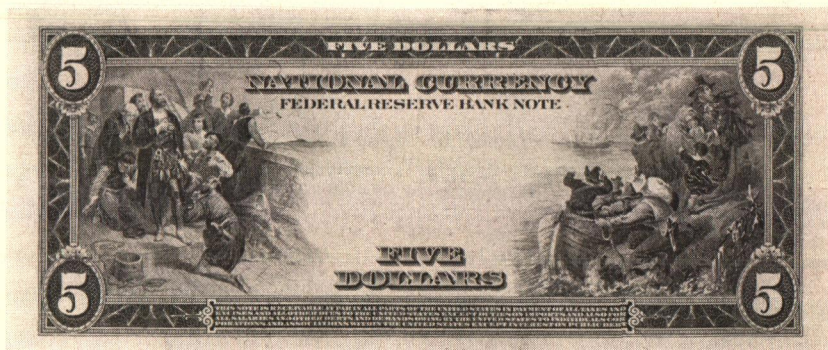
Reverse of the \$2's, uniform for all twelve Banks, showing U. S. battleship.

In this 1915 series there were no \$1's and \$2's issued. Of the twelve banks, only five put out the series of 1915: Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco (the last only with a \$5 — the other four issued \$5's, \$10's and \$20's).

Let us take a look at the law behind these notes. The Federal Reserve Act (December 23, 1913) authorized the issuance of circulating notes by Federal Reserve Banks against the deposit of United States bonds, the notes to be of the same tenor and effect as national bank notes, then provided by law. These were to be issued and redeemed under the same terms and conditions as national bank notes, except that the amount issuable was not limited to the capital stock of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank (as was the case with national banks). The original purpose of these provisions was to prevent a currency stringency, resulting from the withdrawal of any national bank notes which might be retired. The designation "national currency" was carried over to Federal Reserve Bank Notes, together with other characteristics of national bank notes. The first issue was made in February, 1916 (series of 1915), and additional issues of series 1915 were made from time to time until the high point was reached at the end of October, 1917, when there were \$12,970,425 outstanding.

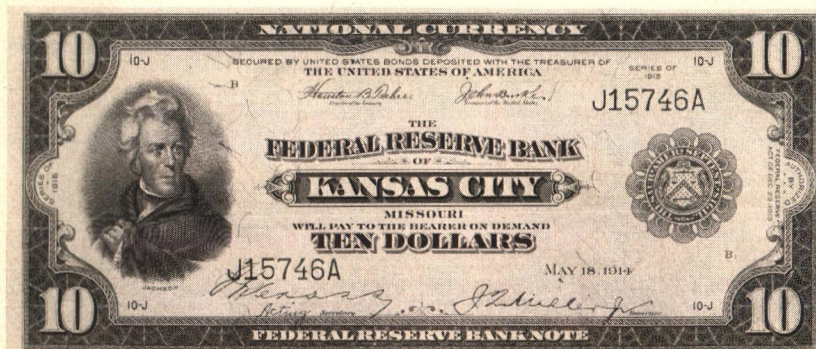


\$5 denomination was issued by eleven of the twelve Banks. The Richmond Bank issued only \$1's and \$2's. The \$5's were series of 1915 and 1918. Total issued \$121,460,000; total outstanding January 17, 1951, \$205,165 or 41,291 pieces. Scarcest \$5's are those of the Boston Bank.



Reverse of \$5's, uniform for the eleven Banks, showing Columbus Sighting Land, and Landing of the Pilgrims.

The Act of April 23, 1918 (Pittman Act), provided for the issuance of Federal Reserve Bank Notes in place of silver certificates retired, and, as security, authorized the use of certificates of indebtedness, a special series of which was made available. This resulted in the series of 1918 and all twelve banks issued the notes to the total of many millions of dollars. The highest amount of Federal Reserve Bank Notes in circulation at the beginning of any month during this period was \$236,597,570 on January 1, 1921. Following the restoration to circulation of the silver certificates, withdrawn from circulation under the Pittman Act, appropriate steps were taken for the retirement of the outstanding Federal Reserve Bank Notes, and many millions were speedily redeemed.

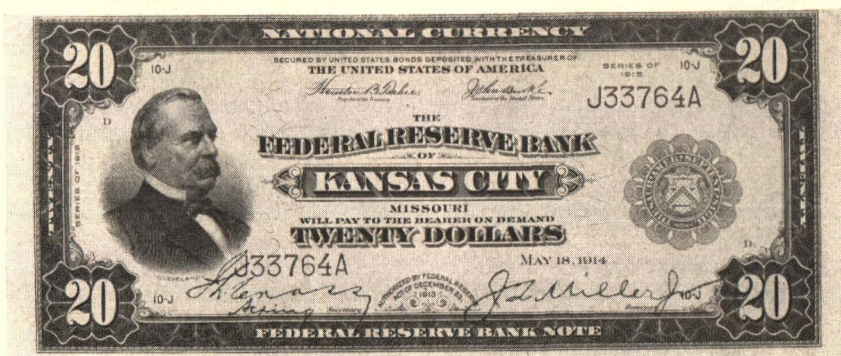


\$10 denomination was issued by the Banks in New York, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas. Series of 1915 and 1918. Total issued, \$16,440,000; total outstanding on January 17, 1951, \$36,490 or 3,649 pieces. Scarcest \$10's are those of the St. Louis Bank — only 237 outstanding.

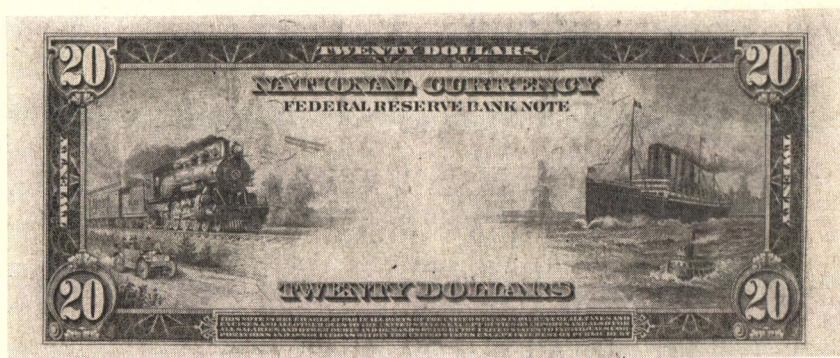


Reverse of \$10's, uniform for the six Banks, showing harvesting scene and manufacturing plant.

By the end of 1922, the Federal Reserve Banks had ended their liability on these issues of Federal Reserve Bank Notes (in accordance with the provisions of the law) by the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of lawful money to the amount of those notes then outstanding, and because of this "liquidity" behind these notes the greater part of them were very quickly retired from circulation.



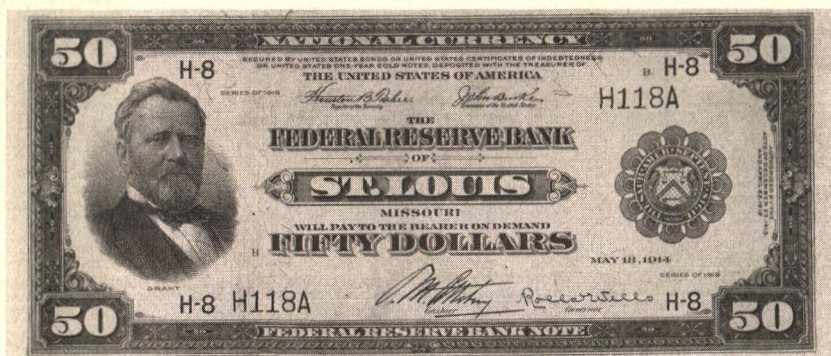
\$20 denomination was issued by Banks in Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas. Series of 1915 and 1918. Total issued, \$9,760,000; total outstanding January 17, 1951, \$25,040 or 1,252 pieces. Scarcest \$20's are those of St. Louis — only 93 outstanding.



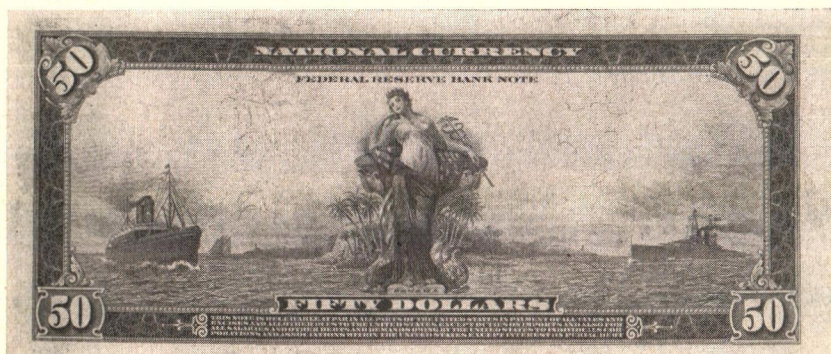
Reverse of \$20's, uniform for the five Banks, showing transportation by railroad, steamship, automobile, and airplane.

Since October 30, 1944, the redemption department of the Treasury has not segregated outstanding notes as to the different Banks — keeping only the outstanding figures as to denominations. So, today we know how many of the several denominations are outstanding, but the figures are not broken down for any particular one of the twelve issuing banks.

All these notes carried four signatures: the Register of the Treasury and the Treasurer; and two officials of the particular bank of issue. The Washington officials who signed were Teehee (register) and Burke (treasurer) whose tenure of office was four years, seven months, and twenty-six days (1915 to 1919); and Elliott (register) and Burke (treasurer) who were together one year, one month, and fourteen days (1919 to 1921). These signatures were engraved on the plates for all the notes, all Banks. The plates for the 1915 series (issued only by Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco, as pointed out above) had blank spaces for names of the issuing Banks' officers (same as national bank notes) and these signatures come very irregularly: from a crude overprint to a hand-applied rubber stamp.



\$50 denomination was issued by the St. Louis Bank only. Total issued \$200,000; total outstanding January 17, 1951, \$3,500 or 70 pieces. This note is rare.



Reverse of the \$50's show symbolic figure draped in U. S. flag, representing the Panama Canal enterprise.

Banks and their regional numbers are: Boston 1-A, New York 2-B, Philadelphia 3-C; Cleveland 4-D, Richmond 5-E, Atlanta 6-F, Chicago 7-C, St. Louis 8-H, Minneapolis 9-I, Kansas City 10-J, Dallas 11-K, and San Francisco 12-L. These Bank regional designations appear conspicuously in several places on the face of all Federal Reserve Bank Notes.

The reverses of all Federal Reserve Bank Notes are uniform and do not vary, one bank from another (the \$5's, \$10's, \$20's, and \$50's being identical with the reverses of Federal Reserve Notes, series 1914). The ink is green on these reverses. Obverse plates are printed in black. Seals and serial numbers are overprinted in blue.

The face of each Federal Reserve Bank Note has a date: May 18, 1914, on all banks except San Francisco (notes on the latter Bank bear the date May 20, 1914, with one exception, noted later). This date is the day upon which organization certificates of the Banks were executed by the local groups. But since there was no airmail in those days, the Secretary of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee in Washington allowed two extra days (or May 20) to the 12-L (San Francisco) District.

In the following treatment, each Bank will be given a heading, and last segregated outstanding totals (as of October 30, 1944) will be shown.

BOSTON

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (1-A) issued seven different notes: three \$1's, three \$2's, and one \$5. They are all 1918 series: \$39,600,000 in \$1's, \$24,936,000 in \$2's, and \$2,200,000 in \$5's, or a total of \$66,736,000. The signatures are as follows:

1918 Teehee & Burke, Bullen & Morss, \$1, \$2, \$5
1918 Teehee & Burke, Willett & Morss, \$1, \$2
1918 Elliott & Burke, Willett & Morss, \$1, \$2

The scarcest note of the Boston Bank is the \$5, there being only 375 (\$1,875) outstanding on October 30, 1944. The \$1 Teehee & Burke, Willett & Morss, is rare in uncirculated state, and seldom found better than very fine. The other \$1's can be found uncirculated without too much of a hunt. To recapitulate: total (all denominations) \$66,736,000 issued, total outstanding October 30, 1944, \$142,787.

NEW YORK

Eight different notes were issued by the New York Bank (2-B): three \$1's, three \$2's, one \$5, and one \$10, totaling \$171,156,000. \$1's were \$106,724,000; \$2's totaled \$30,432,000; \$5's were \$32,000,000; and \$10's added up to \$2,000,000. Notes on the New York Bank are not too scarce, except the \$10 — its outstanding on October 30, 1944 being only 343. Here are the different signatures:

1918 Teehee & Burke, Sailer & Strong, \$1, \$2
1918 Teehee & Burke, Hendricks & Strong, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10
1918 Elliott & Burke, Hendricks & Strong, \$1, \$2

The New York \$10's are a bit scarcer than the Boston \$5's — there being half as many issued, and only 343 outstanding as of October 30, 1944. Total outstanding New York notes, all denominations, on October 30, 1944, \$407,668.

PHILADELPHIA

The Philadelphia Bank (3-C) issued ten different notes, totaling \$75,064,000; four \$1's, four \$2's, and two \$5's. Of the \$1's there were \$51,056,000 issued; \$16,008,000 in \$2's; and only \$8,000,000 in \$5's. The signatures are:

1918 Teehee & Burke, Hardt & Passmore, \$1, \$2, \$5
1918 Teehee & Burke, Dyer & Passmore, \$1, \$2, \$5
1918 Elliott & Burke, Dyer & Passmore, \$1, \$2
1918 Elliott & Burke, Dyer & Norris, \$1, \$2

The rarest of the Philadelphia notes is the \$2, Elliott & Burke, Dyer & Passmore; and the \$1 with the same signature is scarce. Also scarce is the \$1 Teehee & Burke, Dyer & Passmore. The \$5's on Philadelphia,

uncirculated, are not too plentiful, outstanding on October 30, 1944, were less than 1000 for both signatures — or less than 500 each. The total outstanding on Philadelphia as of October 30, 1944 was \$180,743 out of \$75,064,000 total issued.

CLEVELAND

Nine different notes were issued by the Cleveland Bank (4-D), totaling \$64,864,000: three each of \$1's and \$2's and \$5's. They were all of the 1918 series and bear the following signatures:

1918 Teehee & Burke, Baxter & Fancher, \$1, \$2, \$5

1918 Teehee & Burke, Davis & Fancher, \$1, \$2, \$5

1918 Elliott & Burke, Davis & Fancher, \$1, \$2, \$5

All of \$2's of the Cleveland Bank are now scarce — less than \$3,000,000 of each signature combination having been issued, and less than \$23,000 (1150 pieces) of all three signatures now outstanding. The most difficult Cleveland note to secure in uncirculated state is the \$5 Teehee & Burke, Davis & Fancher. It can be classed as rare. Notes of the Cleveland Bank come in "low numbers" on all the nine different varieties for this simple reason: the late Charles Bickford was assistant cashier of the Cleveland Bank and head of the Cash Department at the time these notes were issued. He was a paper money collector himself. As these notes were issued he held back the first 1000 notes of each signature combination. Hence, today notes on the Cleveland Bank with serial numbers under 1000 are more common than those with higher serial numbers. Total outstanding on Cleveland, all denominations, on October 30, 1944, was \$194,668.

RICHMOND

To own all notes issued by the Richmond Bank (5-E) it is necessary to secure only four specimens: two \$1's, and two \$2's. Total \$1's issued was \$28,384,000 and \$2's was \$7,472,000, adding up to \$35,856,000. Here are the signature combinations:

1918 Teehee & Burke, Keesee & Seay, \$1, \$2

1918 Elliott & Burke, Keesee & Seay, \$1, \$2

On October 30, 1944 there were 90,609 \$1's and 8,498 \$2's outstanding. Uncirculated \$2's on the Richmond Bank are not too easy to find.

ATLANTA

The largest number of different notes was issued by the Atlanta Bank (6-F): sixteen, comprising four different signature combinations, and two different series (1915 and 1918), totaling \$50,148,000. On October 30, 1944, \$148,974 was outstanding. There are five different \$5's, four different \$1's, three different \$2's, and two \$10's and two \$20's. Notes of the series of 1915 (\$5's, \$10's, \$20's) are all scarce: barely \$1,000,000 in the three denominations issued, and less than \$10,000 outstanding. Here are the signature combinations:

1915 Teehee & Burke, Bell & Wellborn, \$5, \$10, \$20

1915 Teehee & Burke, Pike & McCord, \$5

1918 Teehee & Burke, Pike & McCord, \$1, \$2, \$5

1918 Teehee & Burke, Bell & McCord, \$1, \$2
 1918 Teehee & Burke, Bell & Wellborn, \$1, \$5
 1918 Elliott & Burke, Bell & Wellborn, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20

All Atlanta \$5's are scarce, the 1915, Teehee & Burke, Pike & McCord, being rare. Of the \$10's (two signatures) only 270 are outstanding, or 135 for each signature. The \$20's (two signatures) are scarce, only 361 being unredeemed. Of all banks Atlanta \$2's are second scarcest (Dallas \$2's are rare) for two reasons: only 2,300,000 were issued, and superstitious Negroes (and maybe white folks too) in the Atlanta District tore off the corners. The author has seen several hundred Atlanta \$2's, each with two and three corners gone!

CHICAGO

Twelve different notes were issued by the Chicago Bank (7-G) in total amount of \$105,488,000 of which \$322,106 was outstanding on October 30, 1944. There were issued five denominations: \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20. The signatures were four, as follows:

1915 Teehee & Burke, McLallen & McDougal, \$5, \$10, \$20
 1918 Teehee & Burke, McCloud & McDougal, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10
 1918 Teehee & Burke, Cramer & McDougal, \$1, \$2, \$5
 1918 Elliott & Burke, Cramer & McDougal, \$1, \$2

The rarest Chicago note is the \$5, 1918, Teehee & Burke, Cramer & McDougal. Of the \$10's (two signatures) only 847 are outstanding, and of the \$20's only 170 are unredeemed. There are still 222,583 Chicago \$1's (three different signatures) outstanding, even though 64,432,000 were issued. The Chicago \$2's are fairly common, 28,627 remaining out of 9,528,000 issued.

ST. LOUIS

The only Bank to issue the \$50 denomination was St. Louis (8-H). Exactly 4,000 (\$200,000) of the \$50's were issued, and on January 15, 1951, there were only 70 outstanding. All these were printed from obverse plate No. 1, and no serial number goes above 4,000. Most of those in collections are numbered below 500. There were fourteen notes issued by the St. Louis Bank: \$27,908,000 in \$1's; \$6,600,000 in \$2's; \$7,620,000 in \$5's; \$1,000,000 in \$10's; \$480,000 in \$20's; and \$200,000 in \$50's. Here are the four signature combinations:

1918 Teehee & Burke, Attebery & Wells, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50
 1918 Teehee & Burke, Attebery & Biggs, \$1, 2, 5
 1918 Elliott & Burke, Attebery & Biggs, \$1, \$2
 1918 Elliott & Burke, White & Biggs, \$1, \$2, \$5

The St. Louis Bank's \$10's, \$20's, and \$50's are the scarcest of these denominations: 237 \$10's, 93 \$20's, and 70 \$50's. The St. Louis \$1's are the second scarcest of the twelve Banks, there only being fewer Minneapolis \$1's than St. Louis \$1's. St. Louis \$1's outstanding as of October 30, 1944, was 82,511 for four different signatures, or about 20,626 for each.

MINNEAPOLIS

The Minneapolis Bank (9-I) issued three \$1's, two \$2's and one \$5 — totaling \$23,892,000, the lowest total of any Bank. Total outstanding, as of October 30, 1944, was \$59,777 in \$1's; \$19,486 in \$2's and \$9,372 in \$5's — grand total of \$88,635, the only Bank with less than \$100,000 outstanding. This explains why those who collect the \$1's and \$2's of the Federal Reserve Bank Notes find Minneapolis so difficult to find in acceptable specimens. Here are the signature combinations:

1918 Teehee & Burke, Cook & Wold, \$1, \$2, \$5

1918 Teehee & Burke, Cook & Young, \$1

1918 Elliott & Burke, Cook & Young, \$1, \$2

The rarest of the six notes issued by Minneapolis is the \$1 Teehee & Burke, Cook & Young. In uncirculated state it is very rare and difficult to find. On October 30, 1944 there were 59,777 \$1's out, three signatures, or 19,925 for each signature combination; 9,743 \$2's out or 4,871 for each signature; and 1,874 \$5's.

KANSAS CITY

The Kansas City Bank (10-J) issued fifteen different notes: totaling \$62,804,000 as follows, \$24,820,000 in three different \$1's; \$5,304,000 in two different \$2's; \$24,040,000 in five different \$5's; \$5,040,000 in three different \$10's; and \$3,600,000 in two different \$20's. On October 30, 1944, these were outstanding: 98,225 \$1's; 7,846 \$2's; 13,404 \$5's; 1,480 \$10's; and 674 \$20's. Here are the signature combinations:

1915 Teehee & Burke, Anderson & Miller, \$5, \$10, \$20

1915 Teehee & Burke, Cross & Miller, \$5, \$10, \$20

1915 Teehee & Burke, Helm & Miller, \$5, \$10

1918 Teehee & Burke, Anderson & Miller, \$1, \$2, \$5

1918 Elliott & Burke, Anderson & Miller, \$1

1918 Elliott & Burke, Helm & Miller, \$1, \$2, \$5

The rarest of the Kansas City notes are the 1915 series, Helm & Miller \$5 and \$10, in uncirculated condition. The two \$20's total only 674, or 337 for each signature. Of these the Anderson & Miller seem scarcer than the Cross & Miller.

DALLAS

There were fourteen notes issued by the Dallas Bank (11-K) totaling \$27,648,000, the lowest of all (except the Minneapolis Bank): \$17,864,000 in \$1's; \$2,424,000 in \$2's; \$2,960,000 in \$5's; \$2,400,000 in \$10's; and \$2,000,000 in \$20's. On October 30, 1944, there were outstanding 85,789 in \$1's; 4,017 in \$2's; 1,437 in \$5's; 804 \$10's and 230 \$20's. Here are the signatures:

1915 Teehee & Burke, Hoopes & Van Zandt, \$5, \$10, \$20

1915 Teehee & Burke, Gilbert & Van Zandt, \$10, \$20

1915 Teehee & Burke, Talley & Van Zandt, \$5, \$10, \$20

1918 Teehee & Burke, Talley & Van Zandt, \$1, \$2, \$5
 1918 Elliott & Burke, Talley & Van Zandt, \$1, \$2
 1918 Elliott & Burke, Lawder & Van Zandt, \$1

The Dallas Bank's \$2 is scarcest of all Federal Reserve Bank Note \$2's, there only being 4,017 outstanding (two signatures) on October 30, 1944. Total \$2's issued by Dallas Bank were a good half million dollars below any other of the eleven Banks (\$2,424,000). Dallas total \$20's is 230 with three signatures (77 for each signature). The three \$10's total only 804, or 268 for each signature. The rarest signature is on the 1915 series, Gilbert & Van Zandt (\$10's and \$20's) and the \$5 in this may turn up some day. The most difficult note to get uncirculated of the Dallas Bank's fourteen notes is the \$1 Elliott & Burke, Talley & Van Zandt. The writer has seen many extremely fine — but has never seen an uncirculated one.

SAN FRANCISCO

Nine notes were issued by the San Francisco Bank (12-L). The Bureau of Engraving, however, prepared plates and printed \$10's, \$20's, and \$50's for this Bank. The finished notes even went to the Pacific Coast city, but for some reason these larger denomination notes were never issued. Presumably they were of the 1915 series, but only the \$5 of that series was issued, \$1,680,000 of them. The Bank put out \$23,784,000 in \$1's; \$6,376,000 in \$2's; and \$4,280,000 in \$5's — totaling \$34,440,000. Outstanding totals on October 30, 1944 were: 84,081 \$1's; 13,553 \$2's; and 2304 \$5's. Here are the five signature combinations:

1915 Teehee & Burke, Clerk & Lynch, \$5
 1918 Teehee & Burke, Clerk & Lynch, \$1, \$2, \$5
 1918 Teehee & Burke, Clerk & Calkins, \$1
 1918 Elliott & Burke, Clerk & Calkins, \$1, \$2
 1918 Elliott & Burke, Ambrose & Calkins, \$1, \$2

All these notes bear date of May 20, 1914, while the date on obverse of all series issued by the other eleven Banks is May 18, 1914 (see explanation in paragraph twelve above). However, there is a \$5 note, series 1918 Teehee & Burke, Clerk & Lynch which has the "regulation" date, May 18, 1914, on its face, evidently an engraver's error in making the first (?) plate for the San Francisco \$5, series 1918. The writer considers the May 20, 1914, \$5 the later one, after the error was discovered and corrected. This May 18, 1914, San Francisco \$5 note is not too plentiful.

RELATIVE RARITIES

In order that the collector may have a table of "rarity" on the different Banks and denominations, there are arranged some tables, showing the outstanding figures of different denominations from the twelve Banks. The figures of outstanding notes on different Banks, all denominations, are as of October 30, 1944, when the Redemption Division of the Treasury discontinued breaking down different denominations of the different Banks. Since that date all \$1's, all \$2's, etc., have been dumped together without regard to Banks of issue. Since the \$50 was only issued by St. Louis, the exact outstanding figure as of January 15, 1951, is given. Percentagewise, the different Banks will hold the places they had October 30, 1944, so that there can be reductions made from the 1944 outstanding figures right across the board.

**SIX SCARCEST \$1's,
ALL SIGNATURES:**

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Minneapolis | 59,777 |
| St. Louis | 82,511 |
| San Francisco | 84,081 |
| Dallas | 85,789 |
| Richmond | 90,609 |
| Kansas City | 98,225 |

**THREE LARGEST
OUTSTANDING \$1's:**

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| New York | 300,734 |
| Chicago | 222,583 |
| Cleveland | 144,014 |

**SIX SCARCEST \$2's,
ALL SIGNATURES:**

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Dallas | 4,017 |
| Atlanta | 7,197 |
| Kansas City | 7,846 |
| Richmond | 8,498 |
| St. Louis | 8,202 |
| Minneapolis | 9,743 |

**THREE LARGEST
OUTSTANDING \$2's:**

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| New York | 35,434 |
| Chicago | 28,627 |
| Boston | 19,640 |

**SEVEN SCARCEST \$5's,
ALL SIGNATURES:**

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Boston | 375 |
| Dallas | 1,473 |
| Philadelphia | 1,670 |
| Minneapolis | 1,874 |
| Atlanta | 2,012 |
| San Francisco | 2,304 |
| St. Louis | 2,382 |

**THREE LARGEST
OUTSTANDING \$5's:**

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Kansas City | 13,204 |
| New York | 6,527 |
| Chicago | 6,079 |

**SIX SCARCEST \$10's,
ALL SIGNATURES:**

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| St. Louis | 237 |
| Atlanta | 270 |
| New York | 343 |
| Dallas | 804 |
| Chicago | 847 |
| Kansas City | 1,480 |

Since these six Banks were the only ones to issue \$10's, there was on January 15, 1951 a total of only 3,649 \$10's, all signatures on all six Banks.

ALL \$20's ARE SCARCE:

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| St. Louis | 93 |
| Chicago | 170 |
| Dallas | 230 |
| Atlanta | 361 |
| Kansas City | 674 |

Only five Banks issued \$20's, so all the \$20's Federal Reserve Bank Notes outstanding January 15, 1951 were 1,252, and by now they are probably down to 1,000!

The St. Louis \$50's are easy to check. Outstanding total dollars on January 15, 1951 in these \$50's was \$3,500 or 70 pieces.

**HERE ARE THE TWELVE
SCARCEST NOTES:**

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| St. Louis \$50 | 70 |
| St. Louis \$20 | 93 |
| Chicago \$20 | 170 |
| Dallas \$20 | 230 |
| St. Louis \$10 | 237 |
| Atlanta \$10 | 270 |
| New York \$10 | 343 |
| Atlanta \$20 | 361 |
| Boston \$5 | 375 |
| Kansas City \$20 | 674 |
| Dallas \$10 | 804 |
| Chicago \$10 | 847 |

**SCARCEST NOTES,
ACCORDING TO BANKS:**

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Boston \$5 | 375 |
| New York \$5 | 6,527 |
| \$10 | 343 |
| Philadelphia \$5 | 1,670 |
| Cleveland \$5 | 4,596 |
| Atlanta \$2 | 7,197 |
| \$5 | 2,012 |
| \$10 | 270 |
| \$20 | 361 |
| Chicago \$5 | 6,079 |
| \$10 | 847 |
| \$20 | 170 |
| St. Louis \$5 | 2,382 |
| \$10 | 237 |
| \$20 | 93 |
| \$50 | 70 |
| Minneapolis \$5 | 1,874 |
| Kansas City \$10 | 1,480 |
| \$20 | 674 |
| Dallas \$2 | 4,017 |
| \$5 | 1,437 |
| \$10 | 804 |
| \$20 | 230 |
| San Francisco \$5 | 2,304 |

ALL BANKS, ALL DENOMINATIONS

| | Total Issued | Total Outstanding Jan. 15, 1951 |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| \$1's | \$478,892,000 | \$1,504,962 |
| \$2's | 135,192,000 | 345,002 |
| \$5's | 121,460,000 | 205,167 |
| \$10's | 16,440,000 | 36,495 |
| \$20's | 9,760,000 | 25,050 |
| \$50's | 200,000 | 3,500 |
| Total | \$761,944,000 | \$2,120,176 |

TOTAL OUTSTANDING AS OF OCTOBER 30, 1944, BY BANKS AND DENOMINATIONS

| BANK | \$1 | \$2 | \$5 | \$10 | \$20 | \$50 | TOTAL |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Boston | \$ 101,629.50 | \$ 39,280.00 | \$ 1,877.50 | \$..... | \$..... | \$..... | \$ 142,787.00 |
| New York | 300,734.50 | 70,869.00 | 32,635.00 | 3,430.00 | ..... | ..... | 407,668.50 |
| Philadelphia | 134,608.00 | 37,783.00 | 8,352.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 180,743.50 |
| Cleveland | 144,014.50 | 27,671.00 | 22,982.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 194,668.00 |
| Richmond | 90,609.00 | 16,997.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 107,606.00 |
| Atlanta | 114,596.50 | 14,395.00 | 10,062.50 | 2,700.00 | 7,220.00 | ..... | 148,974.00 |
| Chicago | 222,583.00 | 57,253.00 | 30,395.00 | 8,475.00 | 3,400.00 | ..... | 322,106.00 |
| St. Louis | 82,511.50 | 18,404.00 | 11,912.50 | 2,370.00 | 1,860.00 | 4,100.00 | 121,158.00 |
| Minneapolis | 59,777.00 | 19,486.00 | 9,372.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 88,635.50 |
| Kansas City | 98,225.50 | 15,692.00 | 67,022.50 | 14,800.00 | 13,480.00 | ..... | 209,220.00 |
| Dallas | 85,789.00 | 8,035.00 | 7,185.00 | 8,040.00 | 4,610.00 | ..... | 113,659.00 |
| San Francisco | 84,081.00 | 27,107.00 | 11,520.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 122,708.00 |
| Total | \$1,519,159.00 | \$352,972.00 | \$213,317.50 | \$39,815.00 | \$30,570.00 | \$4,100.00 | \$2,159,933.50 |

HOUSING A COIN COLLECTION

By MAJOR SHELDON S. CARROLL, President

Canadian Numismatic Association

Since the end of World War II one of the most pressing problems confronting many individuals has been, and still is, the housing problem. A somewhat similar, but still different, problem confronts all numismatists at one time or another, namely the problem of housing a coin collection. We are told that the first numismatist of note was the Italian poet and scholar, Petrarch, who lived from 1304-1374. We do not know whether Petrarch was faced with this problem also but we would be surprised if he wasn't. Since the days of Petrarch, numismatists in many ages and in many countries have tried many methods: some crude, others ingenious; some cheap, others expensive; some good and others bad.

As soon as an individual has acquired even a few coins he begins to wonder where to keep them. If this problem does not come to his mind voluntarily it is almost certain to be brought to his attention by his better half (assuming he is married). Wives seem to have a universal distaste for coins on the mantelpiece, in the china closet, on the piano or in the bookcase. It is a problem not as easily solved as some. Stamps can be housed in stamp albums, oil paintings can be hung on the wall and antique furniture looks fine in the living room. But we repeat, coins are not so easily dealt with. The ubiquitous cigar box probably provides Mr. Average Collector with the first, but certainly not the worst, solution to his problem. However, even a neophyte soon realizes that this method lacks refinement and has numerous limitations.

The modern numismatist is much more fortunate than his predecessors, as he has offered to him a wide variety of methods for housing his collection of coins, tokens and medals. Never before has there been such a wide range of numismatic accessories on the market to meet the collector's needs. Each method has its own advantages and each has certain disadvantages. Before selecting the method which he will use to house his own collection, the collector should determine in his own mind what he expects of a housing system. In arriving at such a decision it is suggested that the collector ask himself the following questions:

1. Is it convenient and easy to handle? Some collectors are fortunate enough to have an entire room in their homes which can be set aside for their hobby. Others have a room such as a den, study or library which can be easily devoted in part to the collection. A great many collectors live in apartments or small houses and for them the method which is used must be one which is economical of space because their collection in many cases will have to be kept in a room which is normally used for totally different purposes. The latter group will prefer the method which enables the greatest number of coins to be stored in the smallest possible space. The question of portability is closely allied with the question of storage space. Many collectors prefer a compact, readily portable collection which can be taken in toto or in part to coin club meetings or to the home of a friend. Others have no desire to move their treasures from their homes.
2. Does it give the coins the degree of protection which the collector desires? Not all collectors require the same degree of protection for their collections. The collector of coins in proof or uncirculated condition is very conscious of fingerprints and the sulphur content of the atmosphere. The individual who collects old tokens primarily for their historical interest probably does not worry so much about these matters. The collector who protects his coins with a film of cellulose lacquer has solved this problem before he faces the housing problem.
3. Does it provide accessibility? This question is of prime concern to the collector who wishes to display quickly and easily for the admiring eyes of his friends a large number of coins. It is a pleasure to be able to display a collection without having to hunt for the desired pieces, to be able to display an entire series simultaneously and to be able to restore each specimen to its proper place. Many methods enable coins to be seen without being touched. This is very desirable in many circumstances, on the other hand many collectors like to be able to pick up a specimen so that it may be placed under a lens or so that some detail may be pointed out. In this connection, it might be pointed out that it is extremely difficult to examine thoroughly a coin through a sheet of transparent material no matter how clear it may be.
4. Is it flexible? By this question we mean, is it possible to insert a new coin into the collection without having to move tens or hundreds of coins? Does the method permit of easy rearrangement of the collection or is it so rigid that any change requires the discarding of costly accessories?
5. Does it provide means of recording data? Most collectors like to have with each coin such information as date, mintmark, number struck, value, etc.
6. Is it economical? This is a question which must be answered by each collector in accordance with his own judgment. He alone can decide how much he wishes to spend on housing his collection. We believe that a good collection deserves a good housing. However, a happy medium must be arrived at. The cost of the method selected must bear some relation to the value of the coins to be housed. It would seem rather foolish to adopt a method which cost more than the coins in the collector's collection.

Bearing the above questions in mind let us now look at some of the methods which are available to the present day collector.

Perhaps the commonest method in use today, as in many years past, is the coin envelope. There are several varieties but for the sake of convenience they can be divided into two general types — the opaque and the transparent. We will consider the opaque first. These are usually made of a kraft or manila paper which is practically sulphur-free. Those of white bond, while perhaps preferable in appearance, are most apt to contain a small amount of sulphur which may adversely affect the coins contained therein. Coin envelopes are usually 2" x 2", although other sizes are available. The 2" x 2" size is preferred by most collectors, because, as will be seen later, various boxes and cabinets are designed to hold this size. The other general type is the transparent envelope, which is made of cellophane, cellulose-acetate or some other similarly clear material. They also come in varying sizes but like the opaque variety are usually preferred in the 2" x 2" size. Those made of heavy material are easier to handle but those of lightweight cellophane can be used satisfactorily by the method which will be described below.

Putting coins in envelopes is, of course, solving only part of the problem. The next consideration is where to put the envelopes? Any type of box may be used. However the problem has been conveniently solved by the manufacture of numismatic accessories. There is on the market today a wide variety of cardboard, wooden and metal boxes, fitted with partitions, in which 2" x 2" coin envelopes can be filed in rows. In addition coin cabinets with drawers, similarly partitioned, are also available. The use of coin envelopes together with some suitable type of container therefore constitutes one method of housing a coin collection.

Now we will consider the merits and demerits of this system. This system meets the requirement of housing the greatest number of specimens in the smallest possible space. The boxes are convenient and easy to handle. All or a portion of the collection may be easily transported. The relatively small size of the boxes enables them to be stored with the most economical use of the space available in the home. Some of the boxes are designed to fit into safety deposit boxes so that valuable specimens may be put away for safe keeping. For the collector who does not have to concern himself with lack of storage space or who does not wish to carry his collection about, the cabinet or a series of stacked cabinets is perhaps preferable to boxes.

The housing of coins in envelopes gives them considerable protection from the atmosphere and from rubbing and abrasion. Some transparent envelopes have no flap and as a result do not give quite the same degree of protection from the atmosphere. The transparent envelopes give splendid protection from fingerprints as the contents can be displayed and examined without the fingers coming in contact with them. The same cannot be said for the opaque envelopes as the contents must be taken out each time the collector wants to look at them.

From the standpoint of accessibility this method rates very low. This is especially true if opaque envelopes are being used as each coin in turn must be removed from its envelope in order to examine it. The displaying of a large collection to a group of fellow collectors is a slow and tedious process whether the opaque or transparent envelopes are used. With the opaque envelopes there is the added problem of ensuring that each coin is returned to its proper envelope. This can be a very real one if a large number of coins are displayed at one time.

The flexibility of this system is one of the factors that highly recommends it. New acquisitions are simply inserted in their proper place with no problems of rearrangement arising. Furthermore this method accommodates any coin, medal or token of whatever shape or size, from the very smallest up to 2" in diameter.

The opaque envelopes provide plenty of space for recording as much data as any collector could wish. The problem of recording data for coins in transparent envelopes is not a simple one to solve. There are several expedients, none of which is completely satisfactory. Coin tickets (small discs of stout paper) or a small card may be slipped inside the envelope but this obscures one side of the coin. Another solution is to cut a hole in the card exactly the same size as the coin but this is a tricky business without the proper tools. The transparent envelopes of lightweight cellophane are not very satisfactory for heavy coins as they are a little on the flimsy side. However, this can be overcome in the following manner. After placing the coin in the envelope, fold over $\frac{1}{4}$ " at the top and fasten the envelope with two staples, through this doubled part, to a card 2" x 2". If the bottom of the envelope is even with the bottom of the card there will be a $\frac{1}{4}$ " space at the top of the card on which to record data. The stapled and doubled part at the top of the envelope will form a hinge so that the envelope may be lifted up to examine the reverse of the coin. This doubling also serves to seal the envelope almost airtight.

The economy of the coin envelope and box method is so outstanding that many collectors prefer it to all others in spite of the few drawbacks listed above. The opaque envelopes cost only a fraction of a cent each. The transparent envelopes are more expensive, costing from three to five cents each. This higher cost is disregarded by those who like to be able to look at both sides of a coin without actually touching it. Coin boxes are quite cheap or the enterprising collector may make his own or even use any box of convenient size that he may find around the average home.

A variation of the transparent envelope has recently come on the market. It consists of 2" x 2" cards with square openings covered by cellophane. The coin is placed between two of the cards which are then stapled together. Any desired data can be written on the card. Coins mounted in these cards can be filed in the same way as those in coin envelopes but experience will show that the staples tend to catch on adjacent cards when they are being inserted or removed. Perhaps some method of cementing the cards can be devised. Another disadvantage is that the coins cannot be quickly or easily removed from the cards. These cards are more expensive than the opaque envelopes but cheaper than the transparent ones.

One of the most popular methods, especially with beginners and many collectors of the dated series of coins, is that afforded by the coin folders or boards. These are convenient and easy to handle and can be stored in boxes or stood upright in a bookcase. They give little or no protection from the atmosphere but there is little danger of rubbing when the folder is closed. A fairly large collection can be quickly laid out for display and each specimen stays in its proper place. One serious disadvantage is that only one side of the coin is visible and coins are not easily removed in order to see the hidden side. In fact if coins are

removed too frequently the edges of the holes become worn and coins tend to fall out. These boards are suitable only for the specific series for which they are designed. The recording of data is not necessary as the boards come with the pertinent data already printed for each coin. From the standpoint of economy they compare very favorably with any other method. In fact it is a tribute to the efficiency of the manufacturer that these boards or folders have not increased in price during all the years that they have been on the market.

The coin album and the wide variety of display holders together constitute a method which has solved the housing problem for many collectors. The basis of this method is a thick page punched with holes either all of one size or of various sizes to fit a specific series. Transparent slides cover the holes, making both sides of the coins visible and providing the means of inserting and removing coins. The albums may be stored in a bookcase like any other book and the display holders may be filed in boxes of convenient size. The individual albums or the display holders are easily carried about and are easily handled. However, a large collection housed in this manner tends to become rather bulky. This method offers considerable protection from the atmosphere but unless the coins fit snugly in the holes there is the possibility of rubbing resulting. Another difficulty with loosely fitting coins is that they never seem to stay upright, for some reason unknown to numismatists they always manage to turn sideways or completely upside down. A large collection can be displayed quickly without any trouble from coins getting mixed up. Both sides of the coins are exposed to view and any particular coin can be removed with little difficulty. The system does lack something in flexibility as the pages and holders can only be used for coins of the same size as the ones for which they are designed. For the collector of the official series of Canadian and American coins this method is very satisfactory but it is of little use to the collector of foreign coins, tokens or medals. Pages and holders designed for specific series often have certain data printed on them. The collector may print in the desired information on those that are blank but then they cannot be used for anything else. This method of housing a collection is more expensive than using opaque envelopes but it compares favorably with the use of the heavy transparent envelopes. Display holders made entirely of plastic have also been available since the war. They provide one of the most attractive methods of displaying beautiful coins. They are quite expensive and few collectors use them for anything except valuable coins.

A refinement of the above method, which came on the market only a few years ago, is the album page and display holder with moveable blocks. The page or holder has one or more cutout panels, into which slide square blocks with a circular opening. These blocks are available in sizes to fit any coin, token or medal from the very smallest up to 2" in diameter. Both obverse and reverse are covered with a celluloid slide. This system has all the advantages of the conventional album pages and display holders with the added advantage of maximum flexibility. Data can be written on the black blocks or pages with the same type of white ink as is used for writing in snapshot albums. It is a little more costly than the previous method.

A favourite with many collectors is the system which consists of

cardboard blocks which fit into shallow trays. The trays in turn fit into attractive leatherette covered boxes. The blocks have openings varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". The boxes are convenient and easy to handle and occupy about the same amount of space as coin albums or display holders. The coins are not protected from the atmosphere but in view of the fact that the surface of the coin is below the surface of the block they are protected against rubbing. As the coins are not protected by a transparent covering they are very accessible although they have to be picked up to examine the reverse, unless the collector can afford to collect in duplicate. In respect to flexibility this method compares favourably with the coin album. Data can be written on the blocks. The cost is roughly the same as for the method which uses the album pages with moveable blocks.

One of the oldest methods and a method still preferred by many advanced collectors is the coin cabinet with shallow drawers. Well-made cabinets of rare and beautiful woods are in themselves a work of art and a thing of beauty. The coins, medals or tokens are laid on velvet, felt or some other soft material and are sometimes kept in place by strips of wood or recesses under the lining. As a rule they are quite heavy when filled with coins. The collector who likes to take coins with him can remove a tray or drawer but he may find difficulty in keeping the contents in place. The contents receive little protection from the atmosphere. If the drawers are well lined and have strips or recesses there is little danger from what is commonly referred to as "cabinet friction." A collection that is housed in a coin cabinet is accessible and easily displayed, but here again a coin must be picked up to reveal the reverse side unless the collector has duplicates. Arrangement and rearrangement can be carried out with ease and the collector has no worries about coins of varying shapes and sizes. This is one of the few systems that is satisfactory for the collector of large medals and odd and curious coins. Data can be written on coin tickets which can be placed under each specimen. Good coin cabinets are both scarce and expensive and secondhand ones usually fetch good prices. Any person who is handy with woodworking tools can make a very acceptable coin cabinet by building trays into a cabinet that has been designed for some other purpose. The writer has seen several such home-made cabinets which are not only completely satisfactory but also cost very little.

Well, there we are! All possible methods of housing a coin collection have not been covered but the main ones have. If any manufacturer of a patented method feels that his product has been overlooked it is hoped that he will not be offended. Trade names of products described herein have been purposely omitted but you will be able to identify all of them in the advertisements, of our friends the coin dealers, in this magazine. This article will not tell you which method of housing a coin collection to use. You alone can do that. The method which you select will have to suit you, your collecting habits and your collection.

The conversion of the coinage process from the hammer method to the press system, improved the quality of the product and increased the output.

Many European cities obtained the coinage right by Imperial edict from the Emperor. Usually the right was obtained for a consideration.

LET'S GO! WESTWARD HO!

There is very little time left for those hesitating to decide to attend the Diamond Jubilee Convention starting August 25th. Barely two weeks from the time this is read, the opening gong will signal the beginning of the 1951 coin carnival. Step by step the publicity committee has endeavored to familiarize everyone with the treats in store at this year's convention.

You say you are sold on everything but — yeah, we know — the heat! Wasn't it Mark Twain who said "Everyone talks about the weather, but no one does anything about it"? To the people of Phoenix the weather means heat and they DID SOMETHING ABOUT IT. Let's quote Don Sherer, President of the Phoenix Coin Club.

"It is hot in Phoenix in August, but it is a different sort of heat. We have very low relative humidity and as a result what you might call excessive heat in most parts of the country can be borne, in Phoenix, with the minimum of discomfort. In addition, Phoenix is THE AIR CONDITIONED CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES. Homes, stores, hotels, almost everything, is air cooled and temperature can be controlled to suit every whim. We can assure you perfect indoor comfort no matter what the outside temperature may be.

All planes, trains and buses are also air conditioned so you can come and go in complete comfort.

If you are still skeptical, we sincerely request that you give us the benefit of the doubt. You will be agreeably surprised."

We hope that Don's frank and honest statements will convince you, as it did the A.N.A. Officials, that the heat is NOT A PROBLEM in Phoenix because they ARE PREPARED FOR IT. Will we see you there?

LET'S ALL GO! WESTWARD HO!

— Jack W. Ogilvie
Publicity Committee

AN ANCIENT JAPANESE WORK ON COINS

By H. F. BOWKER

A volume entitled *Wakan Koho Zue* is listed under number J-172 in A. B. Coole's "A Bibliography on Far Eastern Numismatics," Peking, 1940, and is therein described as "the oldest Japanese numismatic work published as a separate book." This statement is presumably on the authority of Professor H. Kozono of the Fukuoka Middle School, Fukuoka, Japan, who is credited in its Preface with having supplied a considerable portion of the Japanese listing. This volume is said to have been published in Osaka, Japan, in 1728.

It may be the earliest book on numismatics authored by a Japanese, but certainly it is not the earliest book on numismatics in the Japanese language. A book published in Tokyo some thirty-five years earlier has recently been added to my numismatic library. It is a Japanese edition of an earlier Chinese work on numismatics entitled *Ch'uan Chih*, and is published under the identical title, which would be transliterated in

Japanese as *Senshi*. This Chinese work is listed by Coole under number 112 of his Bibliography, from which it is gleaned that the original Chinese text was completed about A.D. 1149, but remained unpublished and in manuscript form until the year 1603. It will thus be seen that while it took some 450 years from the date of its completion as a manuscript for the printed version to appear in Chinese, it took only 90 years for the Japanese to appreciate it, after its appearance in print, sufficiently to warrant its transliteration into their own language.

The transliteration from Chinese to Japanese has been effected by the copying of the Chinese text with the supplemental addition of *katakana* characters, as required to make it intelligible to Japanese, in the blank spaces between the columns of characters. This procedure effectively translated the text from one language to the other, because of the Japanese making such a large use of Chinese characters in writing their language.

Neither the Chinese edition of 1603 nor the Japanese one of 1698 are provided with a title page, although a later *Ch'ing* edition dated 1874 in my library is so provided. The Japanese work has two folio pages of preface, while the Chinese work has but one. This is effected by an additional folio of text preceding the page copied from the Chinese work. It is noted that three characters of the Chinese preface have been changed, but whether this is due to errors on the part of the copyist or that the copy was made from another version of the Chinese text is not clear.

Both the Chinese and Japanese editions have pages consisting of nine columns of 18 characters. Page for page the number of folio pages are the same in both works, excepting only in chapters 3 and 4. Chapter 3 has an additional folio page of text added as folio 11; and chapter 4 has an additional folio page of text, including five illustrations, which do not appear in the Chinese edition, added as folio 9. This addition causes page 10 of the Japanese text to correspond to page 9 of the Chinese text.

Throughout the Japanese edition, marginal commentaries have been printed at the tops of various pages which do not appear in the *Ming* edition.

The Japanese work is beautifully printed on thin translucent fibrous paper which is in as good a state of preservation as the day it was printed, excepting for the visitations of bookworms which have tunneled the pages quite extensively. Only its paper cover is shabby with age. The Chinese edition was printed on a very thin transparent paper, but fortunately at some time the pages were pasted to heavier sheets of blank paper, giving them a more substantial form. This repair work was so well done that the appearance is given that the book was originally so issued, but such was not the case as some pages have small parts missing of the original paper. Age has toned the paper to a beautiful brownish tint. The inking and impression of the Japanese work is superior to that of the Chinese edition.

Some pages of the older Chinese work show traces of the wooden blocks from which they were printed having been worm-eaten. In some cases one or more of the characters are missing. Some of these missing characters have been supplied in the Japanese edition, while in other

instances they are still missing. One case has been noted where an entire illustration, missing in the Chinese edition, has been supplied in the Japanese printing.

The *style* of the characters of the Chinese work has been closely copied in the Japanese edition and has been imitated in the supplemental added text. The only divergence noted is found on the last page, where three lines of the colophon are printed in characters differing appreciably in style.

Not the least of the interesting features of the Chinese work are the two impressions of two Chinese seals in the antique large seal characters impressed in red ink on pages of volumes 7 and 15. These measure 115 x 115 mm. and 45 x 52 mm., respectively. So far these have not been translated, but they are perhaps indicative of the name of the library which once had the set on its shelves.

MEMOIRS OF A C. S. A. TREASURY NOTE LITHOGRAPHER

Edited by L. MILES RAISIG, A.N.A. No. 18940, New York

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In pursuing research on the Confederate States of America Treasury Department, the writer has discovered in an old volume in the Brooklyn Public Library, Grand Army Plaza, Brooklyn, N. Y., a newspaper clipping which gives vital data on certain aspects of Confederate note engraving and printing practises. Because of its adventurous appeal, its unique information, and its importance to all collectors and historians of Confederate Treasury notes, it is here reprinted¹ in its entirety.

So far as is known, this information has never reached the pages of any numismatic journal and is the only extant memoir² of any of the Treasury Department artists or artisans.

Here follows the contents of the clipping, taken from the New York *Sun* of December 13, 1896:

MAKING REBEL MONEY

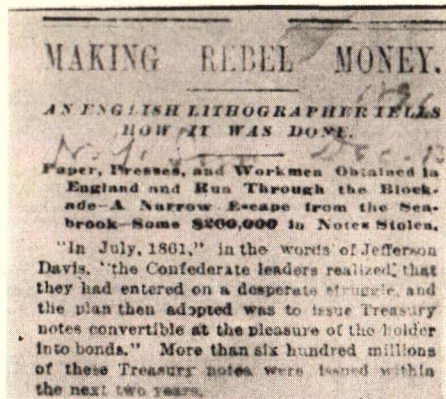
AN ENGLISH LITHOGRAPHER TELLS HOW IT WAS DONE

Paper, Presses, and Workmen Obtained in England and Run Through the Blockade — A Narrow Escape from the Seabrook — Some \$200,000 in Notes Stolen.

"In July, 1861," in the words of Jefferson Davis, "the Confederate leaders realized that they had entered on a desperate struggle, and the plan then adopted was to issue Treasury notes convertible at the pleasure of the holder into bonds." More than six hundred millions of these treasury notes were issued within the next two years.

Before the work could be begun on any large scale it was necessary to smuggle the paper and presses, the outfit for a large lithographing establishment, and the men to run this establishment, through the blockade. Like most of their other supplies, the Confederate leaders got these from England, and brought them in by way of the West Indies. How the task of turning out from sixty to one hundred millions of paper money every week, which the Confederacy had set for itself, was carried out forms an interesting chapter in the unwritten history of the Confederate movement, and is here set down for the first time in the narrative of John Hodge, one of the few survivors of the group of young English printers and lithographers brought

to Charleston, S. C., in 1862 for the express purpose of making Confederate money. Mr. Hodge is now an American citizen, the manager of a lithograph company in this city. His story follows:



"In April, 1862, when I was in my twenty-fourth year, I was working in London for Charles Straker and Sons, a large lithographic establishment. I had then been eight years at my trade as a lithographer, and was considered a fairly good workman. All England was greatly interested in the American struggle, and, therefore, we looked with curiosity at a man of distinguished appearance, plainly an American, who visited our shop one day, and who was reported to be an agent of the Confederate States, engaged in purchasing supplies. Our interest was greatly increased when a story got about that the gentleman had purchased the machinery for a large lithographing plant from our firm, and was looking about for a number of young fellows to man this establishment, which was to be devoted to printing money for the Confederacy.

"The prospect of large pay and lively adventure was as attractive to me as it is likely to be to a young fellow of that age, and I went to the head of the firm with the request that he should recommend me to our American visitor. As a result I was invited to visit Major Evans of Charleston, S. C., at his hotel, and went to see him in company with ten other workers at my craft. We found the Major a very agreeable person, and the upshot of our interview was that we agreed to go to Charleston to work for the Confederate Government. We got a promise of \$20 a week in gold and a liberal rate of piece-work pay, and each man, on signing his contract, received from £40 to £60 to pay the expenses of the journey.

"We left London on May 19, 1862, on the ship *Leopard* of Glasgow. We were the only passengers except three Southern officers and Major Evans, who joined us at Cardiff, where our ship stopped to make some additions to her cargo. We stopped again at Queenstown, and from there sailed directly for Bermuda, in the West Indies. At all these places more cargo was brought aboard, but although we were pretty certain that it consisted of military stores, we were not allowed to know anything about that, and were kept under military discipline.

"From Bermuda we went to Nassau, and there we were told that both our party and the ship's cargo would be divided into two, and would proceed by separate boats for the short but dangerous part of the journey still before us. One part, containing Major Evans and six of our men, was put on the *Autonica*, a regular blockade runner, and the rest of us went on the *W. M. Seabrook*, an American river boat commanded by Capt. Dan Vincent, who was known as one of the most daring of the Charleston pilots. As we sailed out of Nassau harbor, with the palmetto flag and the half crescent, the South Carolina revenue flag, at our masthead, we were cheered by the people on shore, and saluted by the other vessels in the harbor, for the object of our journey was well known.

"The *Seabrook* was a light-draught boat, and the Captain's plan was not

to sail directly into Charleston harbor, but to slip in through an inlet with which he was acquainted. Unfortunately, he made a slight miscalculation as to the tides, and that proved his undoing. One morning as we were bearing in close to the South Carolina coast, we saw a United States cruiser looming up close at hand. The Seabrook sped away up Bull's Inlet, the little stream which Capt. Vincent had been making for, where the cruiser could not follow us, although she had chased us as far as she could and fired a shot or two across our bows. But as I said before, the Captain had miscalculated the tide, which was further out than he supposed, and presently we found ourselves stuck fast in the mud. The Yankees were aware of our plight, too, and presently our lookout announced that two boats were putting off from the cruiser, each carrying a howitzer, and were coming leisurely along to capture us.

"When we heard this announcement we youngsters, the Confederate officers, and most of the crew dropped quickly over the ship's side into the two boats and rowed away, but the Captain stuck doggedly to his post. The Stars and Stripes had soon taken the place of the palmetto flag on the Seabrook, but we were out of sight by that time, and were trying to make our way through a mixture of mud and water, dragging ourselves along and pushing the boats ahead of us.

"We were twenty miles from Charleston, lost in a wilderness of swamps, and we spent two days toiling through the mud with nothing to eat and little hope of ever getting out alive. During that time we heartily wished ourselves back in old England, but at the end of the second day we came upon a small encampment of Confederate troops, the Santee Mounted Rifles, and found that we were safe within the Confederate Lines. From here we had to walk to Charleston, a distance of twenty-two miles, over a heavy sandy road, and by the time we reached the city we were as worn and bedraggled specimens of humanity as it would be possible to find.

"We were warmly welcomed by the people of Charleston, who insisted on regarding the men of the Seabrook as heroes, and by Major Evans, who had arrived before us. The latter advanced us money for our immediate needs, for what we had had been lost in making our escape from the boat. We were set to work almost immediately in the printing office of Evans and Cogswell, which still stands in Broad Street, Charleston, but after a short time we were removed to Columbia, the capital of the State, where most of the work of making Confederate paper money was carried on for the remainder of the war.

"There were three establishments in Columbia devoted to this business. One was that of Evans and Cogswell of which firm our friend, Major Evans, was the senior member. They had seventy-five hand presses in their office, and printed notes of small denominations, ones and twos, besides the thousands of 'cotton' bonds which the Confederacy issued. The second was that of Keatinge and Ball, where ten presses were kept busy running off copperplate impressions of the large denomination notes—one hundred and five hundred. The third establishment was that of Col. Blanton Duncan, where seventeen lithograph presses turned out the notes of the middle denominations—five, ten, twenty, &c. The total capacity of all these presses per week including the printing of bonds, came close to the one hundred million mark, and during the latter part of '62 and all of '63 they were kept going at nearly top speed. Col. Duncan's office, being the one with which I am most familiar, will perhaps serve to illustrate the whole work.

"Each press was manned by three workers—one printer and two negro slave helpers. The printers, of whom there were about seventy-five in the town, were nearly all Englishmen, as were the designers also. The paper was all manufactured in England, and was stamped at the manufactory with the mark of the Confederacy, a small palmetto encircled by the words, 'Treasury Department, C.S.A.' but the stones from which the bills were printed were prepared in Columbia by the men brought over for that purpose.

"One form of laxness which cost the Confederates a large amount of their paper notes was their carelessness in handling the unsigned notes in the offices. The printers were allowed to take these notes in any quantities they liked while at work, and one of the men got in the habit of carrying off five or ten sheets of ten-, twenty-, or fifty-dollar notes every day. Of course, it was necessary for him to commit forgery in signing them, but there were so many different signatures on the notes that it was not easy to detect a spurious

one, and this enterprising individual had taken some \$200,000 of notes before he was found out. Then he was promptly sentenced to be shot, but this was in 1865, when Sherman was close at hand, and the sentence was never executed. After that, however, detectives were set to watch the men while at work, and a strict accounting was kept.

"When the Confederacy began to get into desperate financial straits, it adopted a curious shift to pay the printers, and instead of giving them its own notes, it allowed them to print notes bearing their own name and redeemable in Confederate bills, and the extent to which these private notes might be printed was practically left to the firm itself. But down to the very day when Sherman's men marched into Columbia, the workmen who had been brought from England were paid in gold as their contracts called for, and in the last days they were almost the only persons in the employ of the Confederacy who did receive their pay in gold, so that on every pay day they were besieged by brokers who offered them appalling premiums for it.

"In April, 1865, when the Confederacy was in its death throes and Sherman's legions were close at hand, the presses had turned out nearly a billion dollars, but on that day the whole output would little more than have paid for the three printing establishments. Then I got a pass from Gen. Lovell putting me beyond the Confederate Lines, and made the best of my way to New York to make money more slowly but in more durable form."

Library research thus far has failed to bring forth any further information concerning the Autonica (properly spelled "Antonica") and the W. M. Seabrook; researchers having access to Charleston and Wilmington, North Carolina, newspapers of the period may well discover greater yields in cargo manifests and shipping notices of Treasury materials and personnel arriving at these ports.

There is found this reference in a letter written by John T. Bourne, C. S. A. shipping agent at Bermuda, dated June, 1862, and addressed to John Fraser and Company, Charleston, South Carolina:

"In accordance with your wish the Ella left this port for Nassau with the Engravers Printers and Some of the materials ex Herald which I trust will arrive safe with you."³

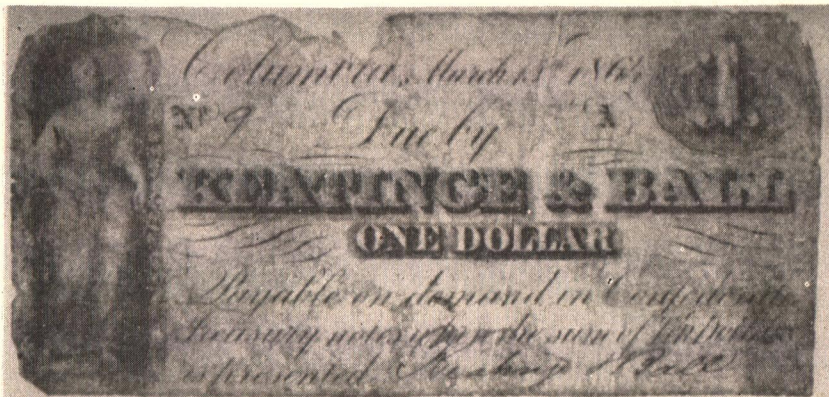
Proof indeed that other foreign workers in the graphic arts were moving through the blockade to the South!

The alert collector will have noticed certain lapses in the account above. It was in February, and not April, 1865, that Sherman's men occupied Columbia; the Paterson establishment is omitted completely from the description of the Columbia money-plants. May we not lay these lapses to the mere forgetting of events and surroundings in which Hodge had lived and moved some 34 years before?

This writer has been in correspondence with Lionel V. Straker, a director of S. Straker and Sons, London (the firm which created the "Chemicograph" plates⁴) in a vain attempt to learn more of the "Charles Straker and Sons" establishment and something of Hodge's work and residence in London. It is greatly to be regretted that the Straker records of the Civil War period were, according to my correspondent, either not kept or destroyed during the London blitz of World War II. Until such time as further research may prove otherwise, we may safely assume "Charles Straker and Sons" and "S. Straker and Sons" to be one and the same, and label the "Charles" as a reporter's error or another lapse of Hodge's memory.

Certain definite conclusions regarding the note issues of 1862, 1863, and 1864, in the light of the evidence given in the Hodge memoir, may now be summarized:

- a. all papers bearing the palmetto stamp were manufactured and stamped in England;
- b. the existence of notes prepared from genuine stones and plates, but bearing forged signatures and reference numbers, may be explained in the undetected stealing of genuine unnumbered and unsigned notes by individual engravers, printers, lithographers, or clerks, and possibly by collusion among groups of employees;
- c. the \$100 and \$500 notes are from copper, and not steel, plates;



- d. the private notes issued by Keatinge and Ball (see illustration) and (if any) by other currency-makers were intended to pay themselves for preparing Confederate notes, a curious shift indeed, for by encouraging such private issues, the Treasury Department further cheapened its own issues; with the rapid disintegration of Confederate finance⁵ in 1864 and 1865 it seems logical to assume that these private notes passed as currency and were accepted – or rejected – equally with Confederate, state, county, municipal, and other privately-issued notes;
- e. those bonds (if any) and notes which do not bear the credits “printed by” and/or “lithographed by” may now be tentatively so credited according to denomination, until further research shall make such credits true or false beyond doubt;
- f. all of the stones and plates, from which lawful notes were made, were prepared within the Confederate States.

The writer will welcome correspondence with collectors and readers possessing further information concerning C. S. A. Treasury Department personnel, materials, and practises.

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1. Reprinted by permission and through courtesy of the New York *Sun*.
2. For some few notes by Keatinge see p. 206 of the Green reprint of Bradbeer's **CONFEDERATE AND SOUTHERN STATE CURRENCY** (including the Allen reprints from *The Numismatist*, June, 1917, to Feb., 1919), Chicago, 1945; for anecdotes of the C. S. A. postage stamp printers see August Dietz' **POSTAL SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA**.
3. **CONFEDERATE BLOCKADE RUNNING THROUGH BERMUDA, 1861-1865**, edited by Frank E. Vandiver, University of Texas Press, Austin, 1947; quoted by permission and through courtesy of Univ. of Texas Press, Frank H. Wardlaw, Director.
4. See p. 275-277 of the Green reprint of Bradbeer's **CONFEDERATE AND SOUTHERN STATE CURRENCY**, and p. 123-125 of Chase's **CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES**, Philadelphia, 1947.
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No. 1 – Photostat of head of clipping.

No. 2 – Photostat of Keatinge and Ball \$1.00 note.

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SAXON MINTMARKS

By WILLIAM D. CRAIG, A.N.A. No. 15191, Santa Barbara, Calif.

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FOREWORD

The lists which follow contain all of the information which I have been able to gather concerning the mint officials and artists who created coins and medals for the House of Wettin in Saxony and Thuringia. While the present work can lay no claim to perfection, I hope that it will be found a useful substitute for the several incomplete and out-of-print sources from which it stemmed.

Although Saxon mint records exist from the 12th century onward, few of them are helpful in illuminating the background of individual coins until the late 15th. Like all Medieval chronicles, they abound in dates of assumption of office and the like, but owing to the absence of dates and/or mintmarks on contemporary coinage, this information is almost useless.

As in other parts of Europe, coinage of the denar (bracteate) period in Germany frequently bore the name of the city in which it was minted, but it was not until almost the close of the groschen era, late in the 15th century, that mintmarks, more or less as we know them today, came into common usage. The idea that each mintmaster should adequately mark coins of his own mintage, forcing him thus to take responsibility for them, had been partially accepted in Saxony one hundred years earlier, but through lack of coordination it was not placed directly into effect. Thus, while the personal marks of several late 14th-early 15th century mintmasters have been more or less identified, the majority of the symbols found on Saxon coins of the period are a complete hodge-podge. There are numerous five and six pointed stars, five petaled roses, six petaled roses, and lilies, all obviously meant to denote a certain mintmaster at a definite mint, which are unidentifiable because of the number of mints operating, stereotyped symbols, and the absence of dates. This field then, despite much concentrated effort by German numismatists, contains vast uncharted areas.

Useful mint history begins in Saxony about 1486 when Ernst and Albrecht divided the House of Wettin into two lines. From that year it became more customary to date coinage, mintmasters employed considerably greater ingenuity in selecting their personal symbols. Crosses, circles, squares, crescents, and morning stars appeared, melting the darkness of uncertainty before them.

Shortly after this time the Renaissance movement swept into Germany, and her artisans, led by those of Nurnberg, became famous almost instantly for their skill at engraving, casting, and diecutting. With the first decades of the 16th century it became common practice for these master-craftsmen to identify their work by means of their monograms or initials. Passage of several score more years was required, however, before mintmasters generally adopted the same system. Hans BIENER in Dresden (1556-1604) led all his colleagues in this respect, being the first mintmaster in Saxony to utilize his initials as a personal mark.

By the end of Biener's long term in office the custom had been universally accepted throughout Saxony and Thuringia, although officials, even as late as the 19th century, occasionally supplemented their initials with a privy symbol.

That both the mintmaster and the diesinker were permitted to inscribe their initials on the same pieces obviously created a source of difficulty. While it may be presumed that the initials of many of the engravers were well known to their contemporaries, it must likewise be held impossible that every official in the Empire concerned with coinage and fiscal policy could have known of every mintmaster and diesinker. Accordingly, enforcement of legal restrictions on weight and fineness must have become difficult, and actually was impossible during the two "kipper" or inflation periods in the 17th century, 1618-23 and circa 1667-80. "Hedge-row" mints, unauthorized by imperial authorities, sprang up in the tiniest of states, and the minor coinage was everywhere debased. To control this situation an imperial edict was promulgated, specifying that masters of legally constituted mints were both bound and privileged to indicate their status by including a *Munz Oheim* (Crossed Hooks, Symbol No. 55) in the coin design near their initials. This measure proved to be of considerable value to numismatists in separating diesinkers from mintmasters, but was not at all successful in destroying the unauthorized mints, which continued to flourish like weeds until everyone gave up the struggle and accepted them. The *Munz Oheim*, although not universally shown, remained in use well into the 18th century, by which time the engravers had generally settled upon the base of the obverse bust as a satisfactory location for their initials, leaving the exergue to the mintmasters.

Toward the Napoleonic era another alteration in the standard mint mark type took place; German mintmasters generally began to use only their ultimate initial as a mark. This practice led in turn to that employed subsequent to 1873 under which each mint was assigned an identifying letter.

As stated previously, the lists which follow are as complete and accurate as possible. Perfection, however, was obviously impossible, and I shall sincerely appreciate having errors and omissions called to my attention.

The subject has been divided into four parts in a manner which I hope will prove useful. Part I is a list of those mintmarks composed of letters only, Part II contains those made up of arbitrary symbols, Part III lists mints which were either inactive or had unknown marks, and Part IV is a chronological table of the marks found on coins from the principal mints, by means of which the unbroken thread of history can be traced in Parts I and II. In addition, Appendices "A" and "B" contain, respectively, charts of monograms and arbitrary symbols. Appendix "C" is a list of the rulers of Saxony 850-1918.

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PART ONE

An alphabetical list of most of the "mintmarks," composed of initials or monograms only, found on Saxon coins and medals, together with the historical and biographic background of each. Included also, in alphabetical order, are the names of several diesinkers and mint-officials whose marks (if any) are unknown.

- A.** Berlin mint, 18th through 20th centuries. On coins of Saxe-Altenburg 1901, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha 1895-1911, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach 1838-1915.
- A encircled.** "Deutsche Haus" Mint, Altenburg. On undated kipper coins of Saxe-Old-Altenburg struck 1620-22.

Altenburg, about 23 miles south of Leipzig, enjoyed the right of coinage as a free imperial city until 1307 when the Margraves of Meissen (Wettin) seized the town. After many vicissitudes as a provincial city, Altenburg again waxed important in 1604 as capital of the newly-founded Duchy of Saxe (Old) Altenburg.

At the beginning of the Kipper Period the duchy's rulers decided to revive the long dormant mint right. Two mints were authorized in the city, and the first of these, a hammer mint, was installed in the "Deutsche Haus" in autumn, 1620. Gerhard HAN (HAEN) is mentioned as mintmaster in May, 1621. Han was followed by Nicolaus WODE (WOHDE, WHODA, or WOIDTE), who resigned during September, 1621. Both Han and Wode had leased the mint as a commercial venture while serving as mintmaster, but after the latter's resignation, the government decided not to farm it out again in future. David URSINUS, a goldsmith from Lucka, was designated as the next mintmaster, but was promptly arrested for malfeasance in April, 1622, which closed the mint. Ursinus' trial dragged on for years, and a decision had not been rendered by 1629.

Meanwhile, probably after an inventory, "Deutsche Haus" was again activated, and David WOLCKE (D.W.) was appointed master, February 23, 1623. Gottfried EHRlich (See G.E.), the Saalfeld Warden, was temporarily named warden at Altenburg in March, but

was replaced by David HAUTZMANN before November (1623). Wolcke and Hautzmann continued in office until the mint was permanently closed in 1625.

- A.B.** 1. "Pond Gate" (**Teichtor**), the second kipper mint established at Altenburg. On undated coins of Saxe-Old-Altenburg 1621-22.

The Pond Gate building, formerly the home of a burgher, Theodor GEMEINER, was purchased for use as a mint on December 18, 1620 (for 1550 gulden by the Altenburg Ducal Chamberlain Christoph Carl von BRANDENSTEIN). On June 4, 1621, Nicolaus WODE, mintmaster at "Deutsche Haus" is mentioned simultaneously as master at Pond Gate. Later the same year, on November 17, Caspar WIRDT headed the secondary mint. It is assumed that Pond Gate Mint was closed early in 1622.

2. Burgau mint on kipper coins of Saxe-Weimar 1621-22. According to Bornemann, the mint at Burgau, leased from the government by Bernhard HILLARD, was opened January 7, 1622. Hillard deputized his son (?) "young" Romanus Hillard and Johann FROHLICH as co-administrators shortly afterward, posts which they retained until the mint was closed in the summer of 1622. Since Burgau's mark appears on Weimar coins of both 1621 and 1622, it may be assumed that the dies were probably made up elsewhere in advance of the mint's actual opening, and that coins of both dates were really struck in 1622.

3. Johann Albrecht BAHR at Eisenach 1717-50. See I.A.B.

- A.B.C. or A.B.K.** Anton Bernhard KOBURGER. On coins of Magdeburg-Saxe-Weissenfels 1663-68, Mansfeld 1668-75, Gotha 1671, and Saxe-Jena 1673-74.

In 1663 Koburger, scion of a long line of mint-officials, was appointed master of the mint at Halle in Magdeburg by August of Saxe-Weissenfels, Administrator of the Archbishopric of Magdeburg. Although Duke August unquestionably had several claims to the right of coinage by reason of his various territories, the Halle mint had not been sanctioned by the imperial authorities and its operations were not strictly legal. The atmosphere about Koburger was probably, therefore, somewhat tense, leading him to accept in addition, on May 14, 1667, the post of mintmaster to the Counts of Mansfeld at Eisleben. His foresight bore fruit the following year when Halle was ordered closed by the emperor's fiscal advisors. After being jailed and admonished, Koburger was permitted to move to Eisleben where he devoted himself wholeheartedly to his new duties for a time.

By 1670 life in tiny Eisleben had begun to pall, and Koburger eagerly accepted a commission from Duke Ernst the Pious of Saxe-Gotha to establish a mint in Wartenberg. The venture was apparently abortive, but Koburger did execute lead proofs of Duke Ernst's proposed coinage, and it must be assumed that the 1671 Gotha series marked A.B.K. were either struck at Wartenberg or in the Gotha mint.

Two more years passed quietly for Koburger at Eisleben before his evil star again brought him in contact with the Saxon dukes. This time it was Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Jena, who engaged him in 1673 to strike a series of coins for Jena at the Eisleben mint. Coining was begun, and all went smoothly for a year before the blow fell. Suddenly Koburger was called to account by Fischer, General Mint Warden of the Upper Saxon Circle, on grounds that his coins for Jena were underweight, and further, that he had no right to strike currency at Eisleben with metal not produced in the Mansfeld mines. Irrespective of the truth or legality of these accusations, Jena lost its claim to the right of coinage (except through the elder Weimar line), and Koburger was dismissed as master of the Eisleben mint in the following year, 1675. He never recovered from this disaster, and died in 1680 as overseer in a copper mine.

- A.D.** Andreas DETMAR, mintmaster at Nordhausen 1685, and Merseburg 1686. In addition, Forrer lists an Andreas DITTMAR, probably identical, as mintmaster at Mainz 1690-91, and Cassel 1701-04.
- A.F.** Angelica FACIUS (1806-87), diesinker and medalist who worked circa 1825-68 at Weimar.
Miss Facius' father, Friedrich Wilhelm Facius (1764-1843), a native of Greiz, settled in Weimar in 1788, and was appointed court medalist there in 1829.
- A.H.** On coins of Gotha-Altenburg 1723-45. Probably an unknown mintmaster at Gotha.
- A.HEINIG** A diesinker at Freiberg in Saxony whose signature appears on medals 1699-1711. Forrer says that Heinig also worked between 1730 and 1740, which might make him eligible for the 1723-45 mintmastership at Gotha.
- A.K.** Albrecht KRUEGER, diesinker at Leipzig circa 1702. See KRUEGER.
- AMB.** Anna Maria BRAUN nee PFRUNDT, modeler, who executed various wax medallions for the House of Saxe-Gotha at the close of the 17th century. She was born at Lyons, France, in 1642. Before marriage her signature was AMP.
- ANB.** Annaberg mint on electoral Saxon coins circa 1540.
- ANG.FACIUS** Angelica FACIUS. See A.F.
- AR monogram** Abraham RIESE, medalist and engraver in the service of the Electors of Saxony circa 1592-1625. Riese was a descendant of Adam Riese, a "Rechenmeister" of Annaberg who died 1559.
- A.T.** Adolph THOMAS, mint-engraver at Dresden circa 1807-27.
- A.V.** Andreas VESTNER, medalist on Nurnberg, died 1754. See V.F.



Saxony. One-third thaler 1860



Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. One-sixth thaler. 1869

- B.** 1. Berka a.d. Ilm mint on kipper coins of Saxe-Weimar 1622. On January 16, 1622, Hans SCHREIER (SCHREYER) (See H.S.) was appointed master of a mint to be established at Berka, a village some eight miles south of Weimar. One Herr LEONHARD was simultaneously installed as warden, and Johann Christoph SCHERFF, brother-in-law of MYLIUS, the Ducal Secretary at Weimar, became mint-administrator. Schreier, who had been patented as farmer of the Berka mint by the government, left in the summer of 1622 to

take service with Margrave Christian of Brandenburg, and the mint presumably closed at his departure.

2. Johann David BILLERT, Prussian mintmaster at Dresden 1756-60. See I.D.B.

3. Gustav Julius BUSCHICK, acting mintmaster at Dresden 1858-60, mintmaster there 1860-87. On coins of Saxony, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha 1860-1873. Although Buschick continued as mintmaster at Dresden until his death in 1887, coins struck there after 1873 bear the mark "E" which had been assigned the Saxon mint under the German imperial system.



Saxe-Weimar. Groschen 1689

B.A. Bastian (Sebastian) ALTMANN, mintmaster at Weimar 1687-90, and at Ilmenau, Henneberg 1691-1702. On coins of Saxe-Weimar 1687-89, and Henneberg 1692-1701.

In 1687 Altmann, who had been master of the mints at Plotzkau, Anhalt-Bernburg 1679-80, Hildesheim 1680-81, Stettin 1681-85, and Koenigsberg, Prussia 1685-86, was appointed to fill the vacant mastership at Weimar. Frede indicates that shortly afterward Altmann was also designated to establish a Weimarian sub-mint at Ilmenau in the Henneberg mining region. Although the mines were jointly owned by the several Ernestine Saxon lines, the town and surrounding territory belonged to Weimar alone, and it was for this reason that Weimar took the lead in setting up Ilmenau mint. Slightly thereafter, about 1690, the mine-owning Ernestine Saxon branches compacted to establish a joint coinage for Saxon Thuringia, to be struck at Ilmenau from silver produced there.

This convention had far-reaching consequences on the Weimarian currency system. Altmann, confirmed as mintmaster of the joint mint, remained in office at Ilmenau 1691-1702 during which time almost no coins were struck for Weimar alone, and the mint at Weimar virtually withered away.

At the completion of the communal venture, although both Weimar and Ilmenau remained officially open as mints, few coins appeared in the duchy until 1750. Jeremias Balthasar WILHELM, a pupil of Wermuth at Gotha, figured as mint-engraver and die-sinker at Ilmenau early in the 18th century.

In 1737 the Ilmenau mint machinery was removed to Weimar, and in 1747 Weimar itself was closed in favor of Eisenach, the duchy's last and best-known mintplace.

BAESING Medalist to the Polish-Saxon court circa 1733.

BARDULECK, Max, Chief Engraver at the Dresden Mint 1865-90. Born in Dresden on November 15, 1846.

B.B. Barthel BECHSTEDT, a son of Gregorius Bechstedt, succeeded his deceased father as mintmaster at Coburg early in 1604. On this occasion, since he was only acting mintmaster, young Bechstedt used his father's mark (Acorn and Lazy B, No. 42). He was not confirmed in office, and shortly gave way to Wolf ALBRECHT the Younger.

Later, Bechstedt served as mintmaster at Stolberg 1619-20, Rudolstadt 1621, Ichtershausen, Saxe-Weimar 1621-22, and again at Rudolstadt 1622-25. Gaspar URLEBEN aided him as co-mintmaster at Kranichfeld (Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt) 1622. See I.H. for Ichtershausen mint history.

BIENER, Christof, General Mint Warden of the Upper Saxon Circle 1593-1615.

B.L. Balthasar LAUCH, a goldsmith and medalist of Leipzig who worked circa 1669-83.

BUCHNER, Christian, a coin engraver who, in 1611, submitted unacceptable proofs to Johann Georg I of Saxony.

B.V. Burgel mint on Altenburg kipper coins 1621.

Burgel, a town about 19 miles east of Weimar, was selected as an Altenburg mint site in 1620. In December of that year a mint building was purchased, and Georg OPPERMAN (Acorn, No. 41) was appointed master. No coins were struck, however, until March 13, 1621. Oppermann departed for the mint at Naumburg on June 18th, and was replaced by Curt MARQUARDT (Heart, No. 52) on June 24th. Marquardt continued as master of Burgel mint until its closure, just prior to January 22, 1622, when the ducal government sold the mint building.

BVCH T Buchholz mint 1547-51 under Sebastian FUNCKE, the Schneeberg mintmaster. Schneeberg, the parent mint, also began to use the T mark in 1547, but with the addition of SB to denote Schneeberg. Buchholz' mint machinery was ultimately carried to Dresden circa 1570.

C. 1. Coburg-Neustadt a.d. Heide mint on kipper coins of Saxe-Coburg.

In 1620, when the space hitherto allotted in Ehrenburg Castle proved insufficient, Coburg mint was moved to Neustadt, a village seven miles northeast. Wolfgang FROMELL (Alchemical Symbol for Mercury, No. 45), erstwhile mintmaster at Gehren and at Lobenstein, Reuss, was engaged to lay out the new mint, and arrived in Neustadt with his family on December 3, 1620. At first, Fromell and Wolf ALBRECHT the Younger, the uprooted Coburg mintmaster, worked together harmoniously, but before coining began in April, 1621, Albrecht had left Coburg service, probably out of pique.

Until July, 1621, coins minted at Neustadt were similar in weight and fineness to those struck at Eisenach in accordance with the monetary treaty existing between Dukes Johann Casimir of Coburg and Johann Ernst of Eisenach. In that month, however, Johann Ernst abrogated the treaty by constructing two new mints at Korner and Ostheim, and by debasing the currency still further.

On January 2, 1622, Tobias RENZSCH (See T.R.) was appointed mintmaster at Neustadt by Fromell, who, by this time had become not only farmer of the mint here, but also general superintendent of all the kipper mints in Coburg as well. Renzsch was removed from office on July 25, 1622, and shortly after that date the mint machinery was carried from Neustadt back to Coburg.

2. On a double kipper thaler from the Dresden mint. Probably David CONRAD, a goldsmith, according to Merseburger.

3. Johann Ernst CROLL, mintmaster at Dresden 1778-1804. See I.E.C.

C (Gothic) Coburg mint, late 1620. Shortly before Coburg mint was moved to Neustadt, the first kipper coins were struck for the duchy, bearing a Gothic C to indicate Coburg. Since this letter was easily mistaken for an "E" (Eisenach), Duke Johann Casimir banned its use on November 25, 1620, and decreed that henceforth the Latin C should be employed.

(C) Saxe-Altenburg mint at Kahla, fifteen miles northeast of Saalfeld. After the designation of Kahla as a mintplace by the Altenburg government, a building was purchased to house the machinery in November, 1620, but coining under the aegis of Mintmaster Christian OPPERMAN of Goslar, was not begun until March 11, 1621. The first pieces struck were hammered coins, but in August of 1621 Georg RICHTER of Erfurt installed a screw press, and subsequent issues were struck from it. Kahla mint was closed about the middle of 1622.

To be continued

TERCENTENARY OF THE PINE TREE SHILLING

Headed by Henry Schuhmacher, chairman, the Pine Tree Shilling Tercentenary Commemorative Committee of the American Numismatic Association is leaving no stone unturned in an effort to promote the passage of a Bill that would permit the coinage of a commemorative 25-cent piece in 1952. A brochure, written in popular style, has been prepared and distributed, and in order that all members of the A.N.A. may be acquainted with the work the committee is doing we are reprinting it in this issue. The committee urges all A.N.A. members and their friends to use some effort to persuade the House members and the Committee on Banking and Currency to bring the Bill out of Committee. Other members of the committee working with Mr. Schuhmacher are: Vernon L. Brown, Col. Joseph Moss, Edward L. Weikert, Jr., and Dr. E. Arthur Whitney.

THE STORY OF THE FIRST COINAGE IN AMERICA AND THE PROPOSED COMMEMORATIVE COIN TO BE MINTED IN 1952, THE PINE TREE SHILLING TERCENTENARY QUARTER DOLLAR.



1652

1952



PROPOSED DESIGN

*"Chant your songs in our topmost boughs, that
The sons of men may know
The peerless pine was the first to come,
And the pine will be the last to go."*

— R. W. Service

Hawthorne writes in his immortal "Grandfather's Chair" that the "chair" suffered a broken leg and was sold at auction to Captain John Hull. That practical-minded old gentleman fitted it with an iron brace and it was as good as ever.

Captain John Hull became America's first mint master and as such wrote in his coinage America's first declaration of independence. England forbade coinage in the Colonies. The only money to be had was gold and silver coins of Spain and colonies, Portugal and England. The Indians used wampum and barter for exchange. With the lack of coins the barter system became the medium of necessity. Musket bullets served for farthings, a barrel of molasses became a standard of value and in Virginia tobacco served as the medium of exchange.

When England refused the Colonies the right of coinage, the Massachusetts General Assembly passed a law establishing the coinage of shillings, sixpence and threepence. Captain John Hull was designated as mint master and received as his compensation one shilling out of every twenty to be turned out.

Hawthorne relates the delightful story of Betsy Hull and Samuel Sewell, her fiance. As his wedding gift to the couple, Captain John Hull presented them with his daughter's weight in Pine Tree shillings, saying, "It is not every wife that's worth her weight in silver." Incidentally, Samuel Sewell later became Chief Justice of Massachusetts.

Captain John Hull had been the prime factor in voicing public demand for the Colonies' own coinage. Robert Saunders was another of these outspoken citizens. It is not known whether the downfall of Charles I of England aided in pushing the act through the Massachusetts legislature. At any rate the bill passed on May 27, 1652. (If the present bills in Congress for a tercentenary issue become law it would be very fitting to have the first of these coins minted on May 27, 1952.)

The act provided for the erection of a building (incidentally, on the land belonging to John Hull) to be sixteen feet square and ten feet high. The same act provided that John Hull be designated mint master. Actually the oath of office was administered jointly to John Hull and Robert Saunders.

The wording and spelling of the act now, three hundred years later, seems quaint, to say the least:

It was "enacted by the authoritie of this Court, that all psons whatsoever haue libertie to bring in vnto the Mint Howse, at Boston, all bullion, plate, or Spanish coyne, there to be melted, and brought to the alloy of sterling siluer by John Hull, master of the sd Mint and his sworne officers and by him to be coyned into swelue pence, six pence and three pence peecees, which shalbe for forme flatt, and square on the sides and stamped on the one side with NE, and on the other side with XIIId, VIId, and IIId, according to the value of each peece, together with a priuie marke, which shalbe appoynted euery three monethes by the Gouvernor, & Knowne only to him and the sworne officers of the mint." . . . "And the Mint Master for himselfe and officers, for theire paynes and labour in meltinge, refineinge, and coyninge, is allowed by this Court to take one shilling out of euery twenty shillings which he shall stamp as aforesd."



The coinage was, therefore, in silver. The denominations were shilling, sixpence, threepence, and twopence. All except one bore the date 1652. The so-called "New England" series were struck first. The group of coins of this period are referred to as the "Tree Coins." The Pine Tree series are the most common.

The Willow Tree series also included the shilling, sixpence and threepence. These coins depicted a crude sort of willow tree. Many were doubly struck and poorly legible. Around the willow tree were the words "In Masathusets."

The Oak Tree series is of interest because it also included a twopence piece dated 1662—the only coin of the "Tree Series" not dated 1652. The design of this coin was quite similar to the Willow Tree series except that the oak replaced the willow.

Sir Martin Folkes in 1763 listed a one pence tree coin and also two of the one pence oak tree coins. However, it is doubtful if any of these coins ever existed. Those that Sir Martin refers to may have been altered twopence pieces. However, why should even a clever counterfeiter alter a twopence piece in order to have a one pence piece?

Another coin of the period which is mentioned in colonial literature is the so-called "Good Samaritan shilling." As a matter of fact, the authenticity of this coin is doubted by many. It was said to depict a good samaritan and the words around the picture were "In Masathusets."

Later, the commissioners of the Royal Exchequer reported to the officers of the London mint, "though they have continued this unwarrantable way of conyning moneys ever since ye year 1652, yet there is no alteration of date appears on the coyne, but the same date, viz: 1652, as at the first conyning of them."

The first coins had stamped on the one side NE as required by the act of May 27, 1652, and on the other side the Roman numerals, XII. These were, in fact, mere planchets. They left a fine margin of silver and the colonists began a practice of clipping off the silver. Hence, on October 19, 1652, a second act was passed in order to eliminate this clipping practice. The new coin became the Pine Tree Series with a pine tree on the obverse inclosed in a double ring containing the legend: "Masathusets In." The reverse also contained the double ring with the legend: "New England, An. Dom." The date in numerals, 1652, and the denomination of the piece occupying the space within the inner circle.

The minting of the "Tree Series" continued until 1686 but the date on the coins, except for the twopence referred to, was always 1652.

Thus in their coinage did the colonists make "America's first declaration of independence." It was their way of expressing their resentment of the British Crown and Cromwell's commonwealth treating them more like enemies or exiles when their innermost desire was to be loyal British citizens. While they would provide no coinage for the colonies, still they treated the exercise of the right of coinage by Massachusetts as a treasonable usurpation of a royal prerogative.

As a matter of fact, it was not until seventy years after the minting of the "Tree Series" of coins in Massachusetts that any English Monarch ordered coins to be struck for use in the British American Colonies. George I authorized, in 1722, three coins popularly known as the "Rosa Americanas." The largest was the size of a half crown; the next smaller than the English half penny, and the smallest about the size of the English farthing. These coins never achieved popularity in the colonies.

For centuries, in the areas of the so-called "civilized world" it had been recognized that men as members of a common community needed a medium of exchange. The art of coinage was well advanced when the first British Colonists arrived on this continent in 1584 (Sir Walter Raleigh). However, no coinage for circulation in the colonies was provided.

Driven by necessity, these colonists used farm products—corn, rice, cattle, tobacco—and other items such as pelts, knives, hatchets, blankets, bullets and whiskey for barter. Indian wampum was extensively used even for taxes. Many examples of this system could be cited. Perhaps the best is this quotation: "In the first days of the Old Dominion, from 100 to 150 lbs. of Tobacco bought many a good wife."

America's "First Declaration of Independence" with the coinage acts of 1652 is one of our most significant historical facts. No event in our history is more worthy of commemoration in the coinage of the United States than the minting of The Pine Tree Shillings in 1652. Hence, the 82nd Congress has Senate bill (S. 290) introduced by Senators Lodge and Saltonstall on January 11, 1951, and House bill (H.R. 1286) introduced by Representative John F. Kennedy on January 12, 1951. The bills were introduced at the request of A. N. A. Pine Tree Shilling Tercentenary Coin Committee.

The enactment into law of these bills by this Congress is an essential need to adequately commemorate two "Firsts" of our history:

- (1) First "Declaration of Independence."
- (2) First Coinage in America.

H. R. 1286
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
January 12, 1951

Mr. Kennedy (by request) introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

A BILL

To authorize the coinage of 25-cent pieces in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the Pine Tree Shilling

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the Pine Tree Shilling and of the first mint in the United States, there shall be coined at a mint to be designated by the Director of the Mint, not less than fifty thousand silver 25-cent pieces of standard size, weight and fineness and of a single special appropriate design to be fixed by the Director of the Mint with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the models for master dies or other preparations for this coinage.

SEC. 2. That the coins herein authorized shall be issued at par and only upon the request of the chairman or secretary of the Pine Tree Shilling Tercentenary Commission.

SEC. 3. Such coins may be disposed of at par or at a premium by said commission, and all proceeds shall be used in furtherance of the Pine Tree Shilling Tercentenary Commission projects.

SEC. 4. That all laws now in force relating to the subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same; regulating and guarding the process of coinage; providing for the purchase of material and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of the coins; for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting; for security of the coin; or for any other purposes whether said laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein described.

(An identical bill has been introduced in the Senate, being Senate Bill S. 290.)

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GERMAN WAR TOKENS ("NOTGELD")

By THE LATE O. P. EKLUND

(Continued)

NORDHAUSEN (SAXONY)

The City

1228. 5 pfennig 1917. Obv., STADT NORDHAUSEN A/H. ("on the Helme" River) 1917, shield of arms (a crowned spread eagle) crested with a plumed helmet crowned, and a pair of musical horns with bars of "music" at sides. Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZMARKE***. In the field 5 in corded circle. Zinc. Octagonal. 21 mm.
1229. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but 10 on reverse. Octagonal. 22 mm.

NORDLINGEN (BAVARIA)

The City

1230. 5 pfennig 1917. Obv., STADT NORDLINGEN*1917*. Shield of arms (a crowned spread eagle). Rev., large 5. Zinc. 17 mm.
1231. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but 10 on reverse. 20 mm.

NORTHEIM (HANOVER)

The City

1232. 5 pfennig 1918. Obv., STADT NORTHEIM 1/HANNOVER . 1918 . . In the field within a beaded circle the German Iron Cross, (in center W (Wilhelm) a royal crown above, 1914 below). Rev., . KRIEGSNOTGELD . . In center 5, PFENNIG| — . — , below. Zinc. 19 mm.
1233. 10 pfennig 1918. Similar but a shield of arms (a castle or city gate with five towers and a lion passant in the gateway) in place of the cross, and 10 on reverse. 20 mm.
1234. 50 pfennig 1918. Similar but in place of the shield is a knight standing, holding a sword, and a shield displaying the free horse of Hanover, and 50 on reverse. 24 mm.
1235. 10 pfennig 1918. Similar to next to preceding but a smaller shield and circle. Zinc; brass plated.
1236. 10 pfennig 1920. Similar except for date, and larger shield and circle. Zinc.

NOWAWES (PRUSSIA)

The Town

1237. Token n.d. Obv., 2. KRIEGSKUCHE ("war kitchen") | (rosette) | GEMEINDE | NOWAWES | *. Rev., MITTAG — | ESSEN ("mid day meal" or dinner). Zinc. 19 mm.
1238. Token n.d. Obv., 2. KRIEGSKUCHE*NOWAWES*. In the field GEMEINDE between rosettes. Rev., similar to last but larger, ornate letters. Zinc. Octagonal. 24 mm.

NURNBERG (BAVARIA)

The District

1239. Token 1914. Obv., KRIEGS — | BROTMARKE ("war bread token"), above a crowned shield of arms, (a spread "eagle" with the head and breasts of a woman, crowned), divides 19 — 14. Rev., a large 1. Plated zinc. Octagonal. 22 mm.
1240. Token 1914. Obv., NURNBERG | 1914, crowned shield as last but no date, above. Rev., 1 Ko (one kilogram) | KRIEGS BROT ("war bread"). Metal, shape and size as last.

NURNBERG-FURTH RAILWAY

1241. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., NURNBERG — FURTHER (rosette) STRASSEN-BAHN (Rosette). In the field 20 | PFENNIG within a circle of dots and dashes. Rev., a view of the railway station, an ancient engine with a tall smokestack, a crowd of people in the foreground, above: DEUTSCHE EISENBAHN | NURNBERG FURTH, in the exergue below 1835. (The inauguration of the Ludwigs railway in 1835), above the exergue line in microscopic letters L. CHR. LAUER — NURNBERG (the maker's signature which appears on all of the following tokens of this type). Around the border a circle of small leaves. Aluminum. Octagonal. 25 mm.
- (All of the following tokens of this series are of same type as the preceding as far as borders, metal, shape and size are concerned.)
1242. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., NURNBERGER — MADONNA, a full length statue.
1243. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., MARTIN — BEHAIM, a full length statue of Behaim, a famous cosmographer, born in Nurnberg in 1430.
1244. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., ALBRECH — DVRER, a full length statue of Durer, a great artist, born in Nurnberg in 1471.
1245. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., PETER | HEN — LEIN, a statue of Henlein, a famous clock and watchmaker in Nurnberg (1480-1542).
1246. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., HIERONIMUS — HOLZSCHUER, a bearded bust to left.
1247. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., WENZEL — JAMNITZER, bust to right with long beard. Jamnitzer was a noted goldsmith in Nurnberg, born about 1508, died in 1585.
1248. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., ADAM — KRAFT, bust to left of Kraft, a famous sculptor, born in Nurnberg in 1440.
1249. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., HANS — SACHS, a statue of Sachs, a poet, born in Nurnberg in 1494.
1250. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., PETER — VISCHER, bust to right of Vischer, a sculptor, born about 1455.
1251. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a view of the "Burg" Castle, erected about year 1050, and later restored several times, above BURG.
1252. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a view of a castle with a single round tower, a large driveway, doorway and stairs, above AUF DER BURG.
1253. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a castle and gallows, a man mounted leaping over the wall, above EPPELEIN SPRUNG (the "Eppelein leap").
1254. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a view of the lady's tower, an ancient castle, above FRAUENTOR.
1255. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a castle with a five cornered tower, supposed to be the oldest building in the city, above FUNFECKIGER TURM ("five cornered tower").
1256. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a view of a city wall with two towers and two arched gateways, above HENKERSTEG ("Hanker foot-way" or path).
1257. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a view of a bridge and river, and large buildings and towers in the background, above KARLS BRUCKE ("Karls bridge").
1258. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a castle with a high square tower, above LUGINSLAND.

1259. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a large building, above NEUTOR-ZWINGER ("Newgate Prison").
1260. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a high round tower and other buildings behind a city wall with a double arched gateway, above SPITTLERTOR ("Spittler gate").
1261. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a city wall and gateway, a high tower and trees behind, above TIERGARTNERTOR ("Zoological Garden gate").
1262. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., city wall and gate, buildings with a high tower behind, above VESTNERTOR, ("Vestner gate").
1263. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a large building with a high square tower, above WEISSER TURM ("White tower").
1264. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a large old building, in the distance to right the "Spittler Gate," above DURER — HAUS (The "Durer house").
1265. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a large building and tower, in the foreground a fountain, above NASSAUER — HAUS. The Nassau Building, erected in 1390 and later restored.
1266. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a large building with an equestrian statue in front, above PELLER — HAUS.
1267. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., the City Hall at Nurnberg, above RATHAUS. (The old building, erected 1616-1622).
1268. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a view of the new City Hall, above NEUES RATHAUS. (1884-1889).
1269. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a view of the "Toppler House," above TOPPLER — HAUS.
1270. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., an old building (a church?) with a small bell suspended near the door, above BRATWURST GLOCKL(EIN) a "small bell."
1271. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a view of two churches, above ELISABETHEN U. | JAKOBSKIRCHE ("Elizabeth and Jakobs Churches," the latter erected about 1209 and renovated in 1824 and 1892).
1272. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a view of the "Germanic Museum," above GERMANISCHES MUSEUM.
1273. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a view of the "Holy Ghost" or "Hospital" church, erected 1333 — 1339, above HL.GEIST SPITAL. (In this building the "national holy relics" were preserved, from 1424 to 1796).
1274. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a view of the City Savings Bank Building, above STADT . SPARKASSE, clouds in the field.
1275. 20 pfennig n.d. Similar but different, PFENNIG in curved line cuts the circle below, small stars in place of rosettes in the legend, thick heavy figures in 20, slightly different building and no clouds in the field, at the bottom, in place of Lauers signature, BALMBERGER (the maker's name), in place of the small leaves a circle of pellets around border. This was struck as a pattern only.
1276. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as next to preceding. Rev., a large building with a high square tower to right, above WEINSTADEL.
1277. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., the statue of a man holding a goose under either arm, at sides GANZE — MANNCHEN ("the goose man"). This statue was cast in 1530 by Labenwolf.
1278. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a view of the Neptune Fountain, in the exergue NEPTUN — | BRUNNEN.
1279. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., the "Schoner" Fountain, built in 1385-96, by Heinrich dem Palier, above SCHONER — BRUNNEN ("the beautiful fountain").
1280. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a view of a small building and a high round tower, above TIEFER BRUNNEN (The Tiefer Well, or spring).
1281. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., the beautiful "Tugend" Fountain, cast in 1589 by Benedikt Wurzelbauer, at sides TUGEND — BRUNNEN (the "Fountain of Virtue." The water is springing from the breasts of maidens).

1282. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., the "water spewer" fountain (a single jet of water is forced through the mouth of a man with upturned face), above WASSER – SPEIER.
1283. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., four polar bears amongst blocks of ice, in the exergue TIERGARTEN – | EISBAREN, (the "ice bears" in the "animal garden" or Zoo, in Nurnberg).
1284. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., view of "Berolz home" in Furth, above BEROLZ HEIMERIANUM, in exergue FURTH.
1285. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., the "art" fountain in Furth, KUNST – BRUNNEN above, in the exergue FURTH.
1286. 20 pfennig n.d. Obv., as last. Rev., a view of the court house in Furth, RATHAUS IN FURTH above.

These beautiful tokens were issued in 1921, struck by the Lauers in Nurnberg from dies by Hummel, "for the city, for use as fare on the railway between Nurnberg and Furth, (circa 5 miles), and to advertise the sights of the cities to tourists, but because of inflation of the Marks the tokens became useless as fare, and the entire issue of 10,000 sets (450,000 pieces) was sold to a German coin dealer."

The Ludwigs Railroad

1287. 100 pfennig 1921. Obv., LUDWIGS – EISENBAHN ("iron road" or railroad) NURNBERG – FURTH. In the field 100 | 1921, a small A above. Rev., an ancient locomotive and tender, in the exergue DIE 1. LOCOMOTIVE | DEUTSCHLANDS ("the first locomotive in Germany"), on the ground in microscopic letters, BALMBERGER (the maker's name). Raised border both sides. Aluminum. 25 mm.
1288. 150 pfennig 1921. Obv., as last but 150 in the field. Rev., the beautiful "art" fountain in Nurnberg, erected in 1890 in commemoration of the inauguration of the Ludwig railroad in 1835, the first in Germany, between rows of linden trees, below KUNST BRUNNEN ("art fountain"), at the border BALMBERGER, border and metal as last. 27 mm.
1289. 200 pfennig 1921. Obv., as last but 200. Rev., a view of the railroad and train, on either side terrified people are kneeling, in the background the city of Nurnberg, in the exergue DEUTSCHLANDS | 1. EISENBAHN | 7.12.1835 ("Germany's first railroad, December 7, 1835"). Raised border both sides. Aluminum. 30 mm. (maker's signature as last).

NURTINGEN (WURTEMBERG)

The City

1290. 5 pfennig 1918. Obv., OBERAMTSSTADT NURTINGEN * 1918 * Shield of arms (an elk's horn above a hunter's horn, on "golden" field) crowned, within a beaded circle. Rev., KRIEGSGELD U. KLEINGELDERSATZ ("war money, and minor money substitute") *PFENNIG*. In the field a large 5 in a beaded circle cut below and the ends curved in. Iron. 18 mm.
1291. 10 pfennig 1918. Similar but 10 on reverse. 20 mm.
1292. 10 pfennig 1918. Similar but a different reverse die, the curve of the circle high above the foot of the 1. Thick flan.

OBERAMMERGAU (BAVARIA)

The District



1293. 5 pfennig 1917. Obv., GEMEINDE OBERAMMERGAU, a cross on the top of a rock, or mountain, in the exergue 1917. Rev., GILTIG BIS 6 MONAT NACH FRIEDENSSCHLUSS* ("legal until six months after peace conclusions"), in center 5. Zinc. 18 mm.
1294. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but 10 on reverse. 20 mm.
1295. 50 pfennig 1917. Similar but 50. 22 mm.
1296. 5 pfennig 1917. Similar to above but iron. (Second Issue).
1297. 50 pfennig 1917. Similar.

OBERGLOGAU (SILESIA)

The City

1298. 10 pfennig 1918. Obv., STADT OBER — GLOGAU, crowned shield of arms (three sickles and three clusters of grapes (?) in form of a star). Rev., KRIEGSGELD 1918*PFENNIG* In center 10. Iron. 20 mm.
1299. 50 pfennig 1918. Similar but 50 on reverse. Milled edge. 22 mm.

OBER AND UNTER-GRAINAU (BAVARIA)

The Communities

1300. 10 pfennig 1917. Obv., GEMEINDEN OBER — & UNTERGRAINAU, the figure of St. John the Baptist standing holding a standard, at his feet a lamb is reclining, below 1917. Rev., GILTIG BIS 6 MONAT NACH FRIEDENSSCHLUSS* In the field large 10. Zinc. 20 mm.
1301. 50 pfennig 1917. Similar but 50 on reverse. 22 mm.

OBERHAUSEN (RHINE PROV.)

The City

1302. 50 pfennig 1917. Obv., +STADT OBERHAUSEN RHL. ("Rhineland") Crowned shield of arms (in three parts, to left a caduceus on "black" field, to right a cog-wheel on hammer and tongs crossed on "red" field, below two crossed hammers on "silver" field). Rev., KRIEGSGELD above, in the field 1917|50, PFENNIG below. Zinc. 23 mm.
1303. 10 pfennig 1919. Obv., STADT OBERHAUSEN RHL. Crowned shield of arms, as last. Rev., KRIEGSGELD 1919 --- PFENNIG --- In the field 10 in ornamented square within a plain circle. Iron. 21 mm.



1304. 25 pfennig 1919. Similar but KRIEGSGELD 1919 ----- and 25|PFENNIG in the square. 23 mm.

OBERNEUHUTTENDORF (BAVARIA)

Private Issue

1305. 5 pfennig n.d. Obv., EDUARD FROEB*OBERNEUHUTTENDORF* In the field 5 in beaded circle. Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZMARKE * In center 5 within a beaded circle. Zinc. 19 mm.
1306. 20 pfennig n.d. Similar but 20 both sides. 23 mm.

OBERNDORF (WURTEMBERG)

Upper Court District

1307. 5 pfennig 1918. Obv., three shields of arms (to left, five diamonds, for Oberndorf village; to right a Bishop's crozier, for Alpersbach; below a griffon rampant holding a sword for Schranimberg), above *1918*, below KRIEGS — GELD, and a small monogram WE (W. Eberbach, the

- designer). Rev., .O.A. (OBER AMT = Upper Court Office) – OBERNDORF WURTT. – In the field 5 pf in a plain circle. Iron. Octagonal. 18 mm.
1308. 10 pfennig 1918. Similar but 10|Pf, and ornaments around the border both sides. Octagonal. 21 mm.



1309. 50 pfennig 1918. Similar but the shields are arranged in form of a triangle, in the angles KRIEGS – GELD (WE in monogram) 1918, and OBERNDORF (cross) WURTT.O.A.(cross) and 50|Pf. on reverse. Octagonal. 24 mm.

OBERSTEIN (OLDENBURG)

The City

1310. 10 pfennig 1919. Obv., a rock or mountain surmounted by a castle, a church built into the rock below, in the exergue FELSENKIRCHE ("Rock Church"). Rev., NOTGELD DER STADT OBERSTEIN, in the field 10|PFENNIG, 1919 below. Iron. 21 mm.

OBERWESEL (RHINE PROVINCE)

The City

1311. 5 pfennig 1919. Obv., STADT OBERWESEL A/RHEIN ("on the Rhine"). A spread eagle (arms). Rev., NOTGELD 1919*PFENNIG* In center 5. Iron; plated. 19 mm.
1312. 10 pfennig 1919. Similar but 10 on reverse. 20 mm.
1313. 25 pfennig 1919. Similar but no stars in the legend on reverse, and 25 in center. 22 mm.
1314. 50 pfennig 1919. Similar but stars, and 50. 24 mm.

OCHTRUP (WESTPHALIA)

Private Issue

1315. 10 pfennig n.d. Obv., GEBR. ("brothers") LAURENZ, OCHTRUP** In the field 10 in beaded circle. Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZMARKE*** In the field 10 within corded circle. Zinc. Octagonal. 22 mm.

OEHRINGEN (WURTEMBERG)

The City

1316. 5 pfennig 1917. Obv., KGL.WURTT.OBERAMTSSTADT ("Royal Wurtemberg's Upper Court City") .OEHRINGEN. In the field a key divides 19 – 17 in beaded circle. Rev., KLEINGELD*ERSATZ* In center a large 5 within a beaded circle. Zinc. Octagonal. 20 mm.
1317. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but 10 on reverse. Octagonal. 22 mm.
1318. 50 pfennig 1917. Similar but 50. Octagonal. 24 mm.
1319. 5 pfennig 1917. Similar but a shorter key. Iron. Octagonal.
1320. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar to last. Octagonal.

OELDE (WESTPHALIA)

The City

1321. 10 pfennig 1921. Obv., a church between trees, on a scroll above OELDE – 1921. Rev., on a scroll around the border NOTGELD DER STADT OELDE i WESTF. ("In Westphalia"). In center 10, PFG. between the ends of the scroll below. Aluminum. 21 mm.

OELS (SILESIA)

A Merchants Society

1322. 5 pfennig 1918. Obv., A | KAUFMANNISCHER | VEREIN | OELS 1. SCHL. ("In Silesia"). Rev., KRIEGSGELD 1918*PFENNIG* In the field 5. Iron; plated. 19 mm.
1323. 10 pfennig 1918. Similar but 10 on reverse. 22 mm.

OERLINGHAUSEN (LIPPE-DETMOLD)

Private Issue

1324. 1 pfennig 1917. Obv., CARL WEBER & Co. OERLINGHAUSEN. In the field G.m.b.H. | 1917, Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZMARKE*** In the field 1 within a corded circle. Zinc. Octagonal. 17 mm.
1325. 2 pfennig 1917. Similar but 2 on reverse. Octagonal. 19 mm.
1326. 5 pfennig 1917. Similar but 5. Octagonal. 21 mm.
1327. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but 10. Octagonal. 22 mm.

OETTINGEN (BAVARIA)

The City

1328. 5 pfennig 1917. Obv., STADT OETTINGEN 1/B 1917, ornate shield of arms, (a St. Andrews cross, "white" on "blue" field), mural crown above. Rev., large 5. Zinc. 18 mm.
1329. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but 10 on reverse. 20 mm.

OFFENBACH (HESSEN)

The Town

1330. 1 pfennig 1917. Obv., a large oak tree (arms). Rev., OFFENBACH AM MAIN ("On the Main" River), in center 1, 1917. below. Zinc. 18 mm.
1331. 5 pfennig 1917. Similar but 5 on reverse. 18 mm.
1332. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but a period after MAIN., 10 in the field, and 1917. (a bar on the 7)
1333. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but a shorter and heavier tree, no period after MAIN, heavier and shorter 10.
1334. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but a different 1 in the value, and 1917 (no period, or cross bar on the 7).
1335. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but 50 and 1917. (a cross bar on the 7). 23 mm.
1336. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but iron.

Private Issue

1337. 50 pfennig n.d. Obv., MAIN WERKE ("Works") G.m.b.H. OFFENBACH A.M. In center 50 in beaded circle. Rev., same. Zinc. 23 mm.

OFFENBURG (BADEN)

The Town

1338. 50 pfennig 1918. Obv., STADT GEMEINDE+OFFENBURG+ In the field arms (a city gate surmounted by a cross between two towers, "blue" waves below (the moat or ditch outside of the wall and gate), in plain circle. Rev., 50 | PFENNIG (very large letters), a line below, in the exergue KRIEGSGELD | 1918, a small hole in center. Zinc. 24 mm.

OHLIGS (RHINE PROVINCE)

The City

1339. 5 pfennig 1917. Obv., STADT - OHLIGS, crowned shield of arms (divided by a horizontal line, in the left half seven "white" stars on "blue" field, in the right a winged wheel on "golden" field). Rev., KRIEGSGELD 1917*PFENNIG* In the field 5. Zinc. 19 mm.
1340. 50 pfennig 1917. Similar but 50 on reverse. 24 mm.
1341. 5 pfennig 1920. Obv., shield of arms as last between scrolls. Rev., STADT - OHLIGS 1920*PFENNIG* In center 5. Iron; plated. 19 mm.
1342. 10 pfennig 1920. Similar but 10 on reverse. 21 mm.



1343. 50 pfennig 1920. Obv., STADT — OHLIGS, shield of arms crowned. Rev., within ornate diamond large 50 in center. NOTGELD above, PFENNIG below, in the corners 1-9-2-0, incuse, around the border four ears of wheat. Iron; plated. 23 mm.

OHRDRUF (SAXE-GOTHA)

The Town

1344. 10 pfennig 1918. Obv., STADT GEMEINDE OHRDRUF*1918*Shield of arms (on trellised field the figure of a winged Justice standing, holding a sword and a pair of scales), crested with a plumed helmet and a mural crown. Rev., KLEIN — GELD — ERSATZ * In the field 10 within a circle of pellets. Zinc. 19 mm.

OLDENBURG

The City

1345. 50 pfennig n.d. Obv., STADT OLDENBURG 1. GR.(IM GROSSHERZOGTHUM = "In the grand duchy" of Oldenburg). Shield of arms, (a city gate with a small shield of arms [two "red" bars on "white" field] in the gateway), in beaded circle (a quatrefoil between two stars divides the legend below). Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZMARKE*** In the field 50 in beaded circle. Iron. Octagonal. 26 mm.



1346. ½ mark 1917. Obv., a huge wild boar attacked by dogs in a forest. Rev., HANDELSKAMMER ("Chamber of Commerce") OLDENBURG (oak sprig) 1917 (oak sprig). In the field within a plain circle GUTFUR ("good for") | ½ | MARK. Zinc. 24 mm.

OLDISLEBEN (SAXE-WEIMAR)

The Community

1347. 5 pfennig n.d. Obv., GEMEINDE OLDISLEBEN (rosette). In center 5 within beaded circle. Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZMARKE*** In center as on obverse. Holed above. Iron. 19 mm.
 1348. 10 pfennig n.d. Similar but 10 both sides, and no hole. 20 mm.
 1349. 50 pfennig n.d. Similar but 50. 24 mm.
 1350. 1 pfennig n.d. Obv., arms (a saint standing between a small paschal lamb and a church, holding a book and a chalice in outstretched hands), at sides the date 15 — 75. Rev., GEMEINDE*OLDISLEBEN* In the field 1. Zinc. 15 mm.
 1351. 5 pfennig n.d. Similar but 5, and a hole in center. 18 mm.
 1352. 10 pfennig n.d. Similar but 10, and no hole. 20 mm.
 1353. 50 pfennig n.d. Similar but 50. 25 mm.

OLPE (WESTPHALIA)

The City (or Town)

1354. 10 pfennig 1920. Obv., STADT — OLPE, crowned shield of arms (St. Martin and the beggar). Rev., NOTGELD 1920*PFENNIG* In the field 10. Zinc. 21 mm.
1355. 50 pfennig 1920. Similar but 50 on reverse. 23 mm.

OPPENAU (BADEN)

The Township

1356. 10 pfennig n.d. Obv., STADT GEMEINDE (leaves) OPPENAU (leaves). Arms (a church with three steeples behind a mural wall) in beaded circle. Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZMARKE*** In the field 10 within a beaded circle. A small hole in center. Iron. 21 mm.

ORTRAND (PROV. OF SAXONY)

The City

1357. 10 pfennig 1918. Obv., STADT ORTRAND * 1918 * Shield of arms (a double tailed lion rampant). Rev., KRIEGSNOTGELD * PFENNIG * In the field 10. Iron. 20 mm.

OSCHERSLEBEN (PROV. OF SAXONY)

The City

1358. 5 pfennig 1917. Obv., MAGISTRAT DER STADT OSCHERSLEBEN .1917. Shield of arms, (divided by a perpendicular line in center, in the left half two crossed keys, in the right three rush plants), in beaded circle, a bead at either side of the shield. Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZMARKE *** In center 5 within a beaded circle. Zinc. Octagonal. 21 mm.
1359. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but 10 on reverse. Octagonal. 22 mm.
1360. 50 pfennig 1917. Similar but small rosettes in place of beads at sides of the date and shield, and 50 on reverse. Octagonal. 27 mm.
1361. 100 pfennig 1917. Similar but 1.00. Octagonal. 30 mm.
1362. 5 pfennig 1917. Similar to this denomination above, but holed below, and iron. Octagonal.
1363. 50 pfennig 1917. Similar but no hole. Iron. Octagonal.

OSTERBURG (PROV. OF SAXONY)

The District

1364. 50 pfennig 1918. Obv., KRIEGSNOTGELD DER KREISES OSTERBURG. In the field 1918. Rev., 50|PFENNIG, a hole below. Zinc. 24 mm.



1365. 25 pfennig 1920. Obv., three ears of grain tied below, at sides 19 — 20. Rev., NOTGELD. KREIS OSTERBURG. In the field 25|PFENNIGE. Iron; brass plated. 23 mm.

OSTERODE (EAST PRUSSIA)

The District

1366. 20 pfennig 1917. Obv., KREIS OSTERODE OPR. ("East Prussia"). In the field 20, 1917 below. Rev., 20 above, the German iron cross below. Zinc. 24 mm.

OTTMACHAU (SILESIA)

The City

1367. 10 pfennig 1920. Obv., STADT OTTMACHAU, a knight standing behind and supporting an ornate shield of arms (a city gate). Rev., NOTGELD 1920 * PFENNIG * In the field 10. Iron; plated. 20 mm.

PAPPENHEIM (BAVARIA)

The City

1368. 5 pfennig n.d. Obv., KGL. BAYER. STADT * PAPPENHEIM * Shield of arms, (a laureated head of Count Pappenheim (?). The castle, or ruin of same, of the founder of the Pappenheim families is located on a hill near this city), in a crowned cartouche. Rev., NOTGELDMARKE * PFENNIG * In the field 5. Zinc; plated. 20 mm.
1369. 10 pfennig n.d. Similar but crosses in place of stars in the reverse legend, and 10 in the field. 22 mm.
1370. 50 pfennig n.d. Similar but 50. 24 mm.

PARTENKIRCHEN (BAVARIA)

Market Community

1371. 10 pfennig 1917. Obv., MARKTGEMEINDE PARTENKIRCHEN, ornate shield of arms (a small old church ["kirchen"] with a broadaxe on the wall), at sides 19 — 17. Rev., GILTIG BIS 6 MONAT NACH FRIEDENSSCHLUSS * In center 10. Zinc. 20 mm.

PEGNITZ (BAVARIA)

Township

1372. 5 pfennig 1917. Obv., STADTGEMEINDE — PEGNITZ, shield of arms (divided by a horizontal line in center, in the upper half a spread eagle cut in half, to left, the right part quartered, "white" and "black"; in the lower half a fish in a stream of water, on "blue" field), in a crowned cartouche. Rev., GILTIG BIS 6 MONAT * FRIEDENSSCHLUSS * In the field 5|NACH ("after," this belongs in the legend after MONAT ("legal until six months after peace")). Zinc. 18 mm.
1373. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but 10 in place of 5. 20 mm.
1374. 50 pfennig 1917. Similar but 50. 22 mm.

PEINE (HANOVER)

The City

1375. 5 pfennig n.d. Obv., MAGISTRAT DER STADT PEINE. *. Shield of arms, (the free horse of Hanover leaping over two sheaves of grain, the field "gold" and "red"), crested and crowned, in a plain circle. Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZMARKE*** In the field 5 within a corded circle. Iron. 19 mm.
1376. 10 pfennig n.d. Similar but 10 on reverse. 20 mm.
1377. 1 pfennig n.d. Similar but 1 on reverse. Gilded proof. 15 mm.
1378. 5 pfennig n.d. Similar but 5, metal as last. 19 mm.
1379. 10 pfennig n.d. Similar but 10, metal as last. 20 mm.
1380. 25 pfennig n.d. Similar but 25, metal as last. 24 mm.



1381. 50 pfennig n.d. Similar but 50, metal as last. 26 mm.

The last five are restrikes, struck in gilded bronze (also in silver) by Lauer in Nurnberg for sale to collectors. This practice was regarded as counterfeiting money, by the government, and the maker was fined 10,000 marks, and all of the tokens on hand confiscated.

PFAFFENHOFEN (BAVARIA)

The Town

1382. 5 pfennig 1917. Obv., STADTGEMEINDE * PFAFFENHOFEN A. ILM * ("On the Ilm" River). Ornate shield of arms, crowned. Rev., KRIEGSGELD * 1917 * In center 5. Zinc. 18 mm.
1383. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but 10 on reverse. 20 mm.

PFORZHEIM (BADEN)

The Town

1384. 10 pfennig 1917. Obv., KRIEGSNOTGELD, crowned shield of arms, 1917 between sprays of laurel below. Rev., STADT GEMEINDE (cross) PFORZHEIM (cross). In the field 10 | PFENNIG Zinc. 21 mm.
1385. 10 pfennig 1918. Obv., KRIEGSNOTGELD (cross) 1918 (cross). Shield of arms. Rev., similar to last. Iron. 21 mm.

PILLAU (EAST PRUSSIA)

The City

1386. 50 pfennig 1917. Obv., STADT — PILLAU, crowned shield of arms (a fish with a crown on the head, in the sea) H.K. (Henry Kissing, maker) in a small monogram below. Rev., KRIEGSGELD 1917. + . PFENNIG. + . In the field 50. Zinc. 23 mm.

PINNEBERG (SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN)

The Bank

1387. 50 pfennig 1917. Obv., PINNEBERGER BANK + 1917 + Shield of arms (a tower flanked by six pointed stars, on "red" field, three "green" mounds and a "blue" stream, below), in a beaded circle. Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZMARKE*** In the field 50 within a corded circle. Zinc. Octagonal. 26 mm.

PIRMASENS (PFALZ)

The City

1388. 5 pfennig 1917. Obv., VERWALTUNG ("administration") DER STADT * PIRMASENS * Shield of arms (a city gate with three towers, above the one in center a lion rampant holding a sword, between thunder bolts), the date 19—17 upon the shield, a circle of beads surrounding. Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZMARKE*** In the field 5 in corded circle. Zinc. 19 mm.
1389. 5 pfennig 1917. Similar but octagonal. 20 mm.
1390. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but 10 on reverse. Octagonal. 22 mm.
1391. 50 pfennig 1917. Similar but 50. Octagonal. 26 mm.
1392. 10 pfennig 1918. Similar except for date. Iron. Octagonal.
1393. 50 pfennig 1918. Similar. 24 mm. (round).
1394. 5 pfennig 1919. Obv., VERWALTUNG D. STADT PIRMASENS . 1919 . In the field a baby's shoe. Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZMARKE . In the field a large 5. Iron. 18 mm.



1395. 10 pfennig 1919. Similar but a high topped lady's shoe on obverse, and 10 on reverse. 21 mm.
 1396. 50 pfennig 1919. Similar but a man's shoe and 50. 24 mm.

POLZIN (POMERANIA)

The City

1397. 5 pfennig 1919. Obv., STADT POLZIN . 1919 . Shield of arms . Rev., NOTGELD...PFENNIG... In center 5. Iron; copper plated. 18 mm.

POSEN (CITY)

1398. 10 pfennig 1917. Obv., . RESIDENZSTADT POSEN . Crowned shield of arms (on "blue" field a city gate with three towers, on top of the left a full length figure of Saint Paul leaning upon a sword, on the right Saint Peter holding two keys and a book, between them a small shield bearing a crowned spread eagle, at either side of the towers a crescent and star, in the gateway two crossed keys and a star). Rev., GELDERSATZMARKE * 1917 * In the field 10 within a thin wreath of laurel. Zinc. 23 mm.

POSSNECK (SAXE-MEININGEN)

The City

1399. 10 pfennig 1918. Obv., the City Hall. Rev., .STADT POSSNECK . (rosette). In the field 10 | 1918. Iron. 21 mm.
 1400. 5 pfennig 1919. Obv., a high old tower and part of the old city wall, buildings behind and to right. Rev., STADT POSSNECK (rosette). In the field 5 | 1919. Iron. 18 mm.
 1401. 50 pfennig 1919. Similar but 50. 23 mm.
 1402. 10 pfennig 1920. Obv., STADT POSSNECK, crowned shield of arms (a crowned lion rampant) divides 19-20. Rev., large 10 on plain field. Iron. 23 mm.

PRENZLAU (BRANDENBURG)

The City

1403. 5 pfennig 1917. Obv., UCKERMARKISCHE HAUPTSTADT ("Ucker markens ["Ucker country's"] capital city") PRENZLAU (rosette). Shield of arms (divided in center by a horizontal line, in the upper half a spread eagle with a plumed helmet over the head, in the lower a swan on "blue" waves in "red" field), at sides 19-17. Rev., legend as on obverse, in the field 5 within a circle of pellets. Zinc. 19 mm.
 1404. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but 10 on reverse. 23 mm.

PRESSATH (BAVARIA)

The Town

1405. 10 pfennig 1917. Obv., STADT GEMEINDE | * | PRESSATH | 1917. Rev., large 10. Zinc. 20 mm.

PRITZWALK (BRANDENBURG)

Private Issue by Draeger Brothers

1406. 50 pfennig n.d. Obv., GEBRUDER DRAEGER*** In the field 50 in a half circle of beads and a star above, and PRITZWALK below. Rev., KLEIN-GELDERSATZMARKE*** In center 50 within a corded circle. Zinc. Octagonal. 26 mm

PRUM (RHINE PROVINCE)

The District

1407. 10 pfennig 1920. Obv., * KREIS PRUM * Shield of arms (a Paschal lamb on "red" field). Rev., NOTGELD 1920 * PFENNIG * In the field 10. Iron; plated. 20 mm.

QUAKENBRUCK (HANOVER)

The City

1408. 5 pfennig 1917. Obv., KRIEGSGELD DER STADT QUAKENBRUCK * 1917 * Arms (a city gate with three towers) in beaded circle. Rev., ZAHLSTELLE ARTLANDER BANK A - G. * ("Paying place, or office, Artlander Bank Stock Company"). In the field 5 in beaded circle. Zinc. 19 mm.
1409. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but 10 on reverse. Octagonal. 22 mm.
1410. 50 pfennig 1917. Similar but 50. Octagonal. 26 mm.

QUERFURT (SAXONY)

The District

1411. 10 pfennig 1918. Obv., KREIS QUERFURT, ornate shield of arms (three "black" bars on "silver" field). Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZ * 1918 * In the field 10. Iron. 20 mm.

RADEBEUL-DRESDEN (SAXONY)

The Union Works

1412. 1 pfennig n.d. Obv., UNION — WERKE G.m.B.H. * RADEBEUL-DRESDEN * In the field 1 in beaded circle. Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZ-MARKE*** In center 1 in corded circle. Zinc. Octagonal. 17 mm.
1413. 2 pfennig n.d. Similar but 2 both sides. Octagonal. 19 mm.
1414. 5 pfennig n.d. Similar but 5. Octagonal. 21 mm.
1415. 10 pfennig n.d. Similar but 10. Octagonal. 22 mm.
1416. 50 pfennig n.d. Similar but 50. Octagonal. 24 mm.
1417. 100 pfennig n.d. Similar but 100. Octagonal. 26 mm.

RADOLFZELL (BADEN)

The Town

1418. 10 pfennig 1918. Obv., STADT GEMEINDE RADOLFZELL. Shield of arms, (divided by a perpendicular line in center, in the left half a crowned lion rampant on "blue" field, in the right a narrow "red" bar on "blue" field) in a plain circle. Rev., 10 | PFENNIG (large letters), a line below, in the exergue KRIEGSMUNZE | 1918. Zinc. 21 mm.

RASTATT (BADEN)

The City

1419. 5 pfennig 1917. Obv., arms (an old wooden implement) on plain field. Rev., KRIEGSGELD STADT RASTATT * 1917 * In the field 5 within a beaded circle. Zinc. Octagonal. 21 mm.
1420. 10 pfennig 1917. Similar but 10 on reverse. 22 mm.
1421. 20 pfennig 1917. Similar but 20. Octagonal. 24 mm.

RATIBOR (SILESIA)

The City

1422. 5 pfennig 1918. Obv., STADT — RATIBOR, shield of arms, (on "red" field a spread eagle and a wheel with six spokes, each cut in half and joined), crested with a plumed helmet and a pair of horns. Rev., KRIEGSGELD 1918 * PFENNIG * In center 5. Iron. 19 mm.
1423. 10 pfennig 1918. Similar but 10 on reverse. 21 mm.



1424. 50 pfennig 1918. Similar but 50. 24 mm.
1425. 5 pfennig 1919. Similar except for date.

1426. 10 pfennig 1919. Similar.
 1427. 50 pfennig 1919. Similar.

RAUREL (WESTPHALIA)

The "Amt" or Office

1428. 50 pfennig 1917. Obv., KRIEGS — GELD AMT .RAUREL. In the field the free horse of Westphalia in square frame. Rev., in the field 50 in square frame, 1917 above, a pellet either side, PFENNIG below. Zinc. Square. 18 x 18 mm.

RAVENSBURG (WURTEMBERG)

The City

1429. 5 pfennig 1918. Obv., OBERAMTSSTADT RAVENSBURG * 1918 * Shield of arms, (a city gate with two towers, a cross on two steps above the gateway, on "blue" field). Rev., KRIEGSGELD DER STADT RAVENSBURG In center 5. Iron. Octagonal. 18 mm.
 1430. 10 pfennig 1918. Similar but 10 on reverse. Octagonal. 19 mm.
 1431. 50 pfennig 1918. Similar but 50. Octagonal. 22 mm.
 1432. 50 pfennig 1918. Similar but a wider shield with pointed instead of round bottom, and a taller cross. Octagonal.

REGENSBURG (BAVARIA)

The City

1433. 5 pfennig n.d. Obv., REGENSBURG * BAYERN * Crowned shield of arms, (two crossed keys on "red" field). Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZMARKE * In center 5. Zinc. Octagonal. 21 mm.
 1434. 10 pfennig n.d. Similar but 10 on reverse. Octagonal. 23 mm.
 1435. 50 pfennig n.d. Similar but 50. Octagonal. 26 mm.

The Street Railways

1436. 25 pfennig n.d. (1922). Obv., REGENSBURGER . (rosette) . STRASSENBAHN . (rosette) . In the field 25 | PFENNIG within a circle of dots and dashes. Rev., a view of "Haid place," large buildings and an old square tower, above HAID PLATZ, near the bottom in microscopic script, L CHR. LAUER — NURNBERG. A thin wreath of laurel around the border both sides. Aluminum. Octagonal. 25 mm.
 1437. 25 pfennig n.d. Similar but the Kepler monument, (erected in 1817), above KEPLER — DENKMAL. Octagonal. (Johann Kepler, a noted astronomer, died at Regensburg 1630).
 1438. 50 pfennig n.d. Similar but 50 | PFENNIG, and on reverse an ancient city gate and tower, above EMMERAMSTOR ("Emmerams gate"). A border of pellets in place of the wreath both sides. Aluminum. 24 mm. (round).
 1439. 50 pfennig n.d. Similar with the "East gate," with a very high tower, above OSTEN — TOR, on reverse.
 1440. 50 pfennig n.d. Similar with the "Roman tower," and a church, above ROMERTURM.
 1441. 50 pfennig n.d. Similar with "the devil," a human faced horned monster, under a canopy, at sides DERTEUFELIM DOM ("The devil in the cathedral").
 1442. 50 pfennig n.d. Similar, with a different, round faced, monster, at sides DES TEUFELS — GROSSMUTTER ("the devil's grandmother"), in the exergue IM DOM ("in the cathedral").
 1443. 1 mark n.d. Obv., similar to last but 1 in a beaded circle | MARK in the field. Rev., a wall and a tower on the top of which a human figure astride, shading his eyes with the right hand (a watchman?), above BRUCK — MANDL, ("Bridge" man [?]). Milled edge. Aluminum. 25 mm.
 1444. 1 mark n.d. Similar with a view of the "bridge gate," and a church with twin steeples, above BRUCKTOR.

1445. 1 mark n.d. Similar with the cathedral (one of the most beautiful buildings in Germany, started in 1275, and finished 1859-69) on reverse, in the field to left DOM.
1446. 1 mark n.d. Similar with the "golden" tower and city wall, on reverse, above GOLDENERTURM.
1447. 1 mark n.d. Similar with the court house on reverse, above RATHAUS. Made by the Lauers at Nurnberg, dies by Hummel and Wrede, and issued by the city in 1922.

Private Issues

1448. 5 pfennig n.d. Obv., BLEIB NICHT LAND (name of a canteen) + REGENSBURG + In center 5. Rev., a large 5. Zinc. 19 mm.
1449. 10 pfennig n.d. Similar but 10 both sides. 23 mm.
1450. 50 pfennig n.d. Similar but 50. 25 mm.

Bavaria's Upper-land Central, Haidhof

1451. 5 pfennig n.d. Obv., BAYERISCHE UBERLAND CENTRALE * (rosette) * In the field**** HAIDHOF**** around 5 in center. Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZMARKE*** In center 5 in beaded circle. Zinc. Octagonal. 20 mm.
1452. 10 pfennig n.d. Similar but 10 both sides. Octagonal. 22 mm.

REGENWALDE (POMERANIA)

The Town

1453. 25 pfennig n.d. Obv., MAGISTRAT * ZUREGENWALDE * Arms in beaded circle (seven pomegranates (?) on a plant without leaves). Rev., KLEINGELDERSATZMARKE*** In center 25 in beaded circle. Iron. Octagonal. 25 m.

REHAU (BAVARIA)

The City

1454. 10 pfennig 1917. Obv., STADT REHAU, ornate shield of arms (a deer between two trees, to left a small shield bearing a cross), crowned. Rev., KRIEGSJAHRE ("war year") * 1917 * In the field 10. Zinc. 20 mm.
1455. 50 pfennig 1917. Similar but 50 on reverse. 22 mm.

(To be continued)

TO ALL A.N.A. MEMBERS

Just a reminder that you still have time to get that numismatic paper in for the Diamond Jubilee Convention at Phoenix. To those who have papers in preparation but not quite complete, may I suggest that you advise me as to the titles of your articles and forward the manuscripts when finished directly to Mr. Stuart Mosher, Editor of *The Numismatist*.

Fraternally yours

Elston G. Bradfield, Chairman
A.N.A. 1951 Papers Committee

The Chicago Tribune
Tribune Tower
Chicago 11, Illinois

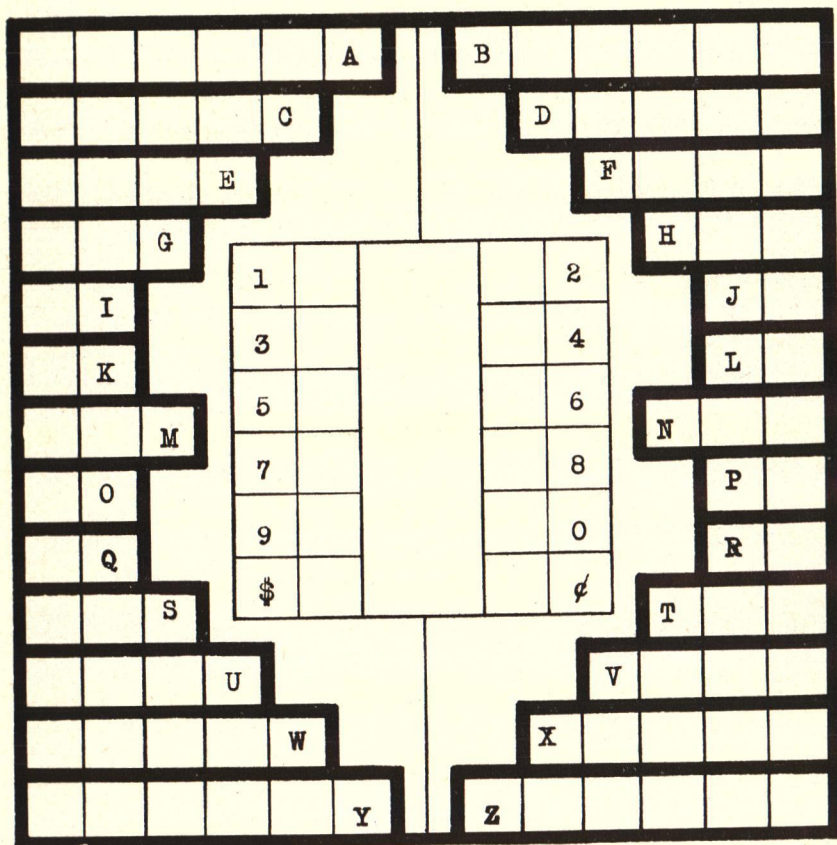
CROSSWORD PUZZLE FOR COIN COLLECTORS

"SPACE FILLERS" U. S.

By J. B. NESTLE

(Solution will appear in next issue)

Simply complete each horizontal line, using one letter or numeral to a space. All dates are abbreviated.



DEFINITIONS

Left

- A. A well-known and very popular pattern gold piece
- C. You have five mint-marked gold pieces, each from a different mint; what are the mint marks?
- E. A silver coin
- G. Initials of the designer of the only coin of regular issue with date in roman numerals
- I. Abbreviation for former possession of US
- K. Initials of designer of Vermont and Lynchburg Sesquicentennial commemorative half dollars
- M. This initial (M) appears on the obverse and reverse of one of our silver coins; what are the designer's other initials?
- O. This member of the firm had his initials on undated gold coinage from Sacramento; what is his first initial?

DEFINITIONS

- Q. The former possession mentioned in -I issued a silver coin in 1936 carrying the jugate busts of two presidents; one was FDR - the other was?
- S. Designer of the portrait of Roosevelt coin issued in 1946
- U. The famous "Deseret" coinage came from here (mod. abbr.)
- W. A type of coin press
- Y. The man who made the "Granby Coppers"
- 1-. Percent of weight lost by the average US coin before it is returned to the mint
- 3-. Banner year for commemorative half dollars
- 5-. Only year for quarter dollars with rays back of the eagle
- 7-. A really choice date for Indian Head cents
- 9-. The Columbian Exposition Half Dollar was our first commemorative; what year did the exposition open?
- \$-. The only regular issue gold coin that never had a change in type

Right

- B-. Last name of the designer of the only commemorative quarter dollar
- D-. Coin of 1792
- F-. You may legally hold how many quarter eagles of the same date, design, and mint?
- H-. Initials of the designer of one of the Liberty type quarter dollars. He signed the coin with his last initial on the dated side
- J-. Initials of the designer of a quarter dollar originally intended as a commemorative issue but retained as a regular issue
- L-. Abbreviation for a variety of the Flying Eagle cent
- N-. Last name of a treasurer of the United States
- P-. Supply the numeral indicative of the number of years the letter "P" was used as a mint mark
- R-. You've heard of red letters? Here's one; supply the other. They were used as check letters in an experimental paper test for US bills
- T-. Initials of a New York mercantile firm issuing tokens 1794-1795
- V-. Fill in the spaces with the only other Roman numeral used as a value on coins of regular issue
- X-. A private gold issue unique in design and denomination; complete the Roman numeral value (as it appears on the coin) and give the initials of the coiner
- Z-. Wampum
- 2. All Lincoln cents came from Denver this year
- 4. First small bronze cent issued this year
- 6. First 20th century obverse mint mark on half dollar this year
- 8. Federal Reserve District represented by St. Louis
- 0. The addition of a balcony to the White House necessitated a new plate for the reverse design on what denomination bill?
- ¢. First coin to carry the motto "In God We Trust"

DAVY ON MINT PROCESSES IN 1794

By WALTER BREEN, New York City

Some rather intriguing sidelights on the First Mint and its desperate expedients in the earliest days for "making bricks without straw" are provided by the paper transcribed below, which Stewart mentioned briefly in his *History of the First U. S. Mint*, but which seems never to have been published in its original form or even quoted anywhere. This remarkable document was addressed to the Secretary of State, Edmund Randolph, by one James Davy under date of December 27, 1794. No reply is extant, nor does this Davy individual reappear in the Mint records. Stewart calls him an "efficiency engineer" and the Mint cer-

tainly could have used one; judging by the limping state of Mint operations as late as ten years after the presentation of Davy's suggestions, few or none of the latter had been adopted, but the reasons are unknown.

The document is quoted verbatim, preserving the vagaries of grammar, punctuation and spelling. Two copies are in the National Archives, one of which differs slightly and appears to be a first draft. The footnotes are Davy's.

Remarks on Operations of the Mint

In the Manufacturing any Article the Necessary Objects, to be attended to are, First the Procuring an Ample and Regular Supply of such Materials as are required, in the state best calculated for the operations which are to be performed on them, and to answer best the Purpose for which the article is ultimately designed; and secondly, the application of such Powers as are best calculated for performing most Completely the Necessary operations, in the shortest time, & with the least Expense.

Keeping in View these Principles, I shall offer my opinions on the Mint of the United States of America, founded on the Partial view I have obtained, of the Information collected relative to it. — I find the supply of Copper has not been regular, that the Power now applied is not adequate, nor are many parts of the Machinery adapted for performing the Work to the best advantage, & the Labour is not sufficiently divided.

As a considerable Quantity of Copper is now to be obtained in this Country, it is of Importance that rollers be erected on a much larger scale than now in use; such works would not only prepare Metal for the Mint, in a better state than it now is but also supply materials for Various Manufactories & Trades which now are or hereafter may be established, & to the establishment of some of which such supply will greatly contribute, as Buttons, Buckles &c.; Kitchen furniture, Various utensils for Manufactories, as Copper Pipes, Furnaces, & Mills & also Sheathing of Bolts, for Ship building. — As such works however will require a considerable time before they can be accomplished, & an immediate supply will be required for the Mint, from a long residence & connections at Birmingham & an Acquaintance with the best Marketts for Copper, I can offer to procure it in a better State, & on better terms than it can be obtained in the London Marketts. Not having had an opportunity of seeing the works for Casting the Copper with the Strips, or Ingots which is the first stage it passes through after it is received from the Smelter¹ I shall proceed with observations on the rolling Mills now in use at the Mint, & here the Power is insufficient & Expensive, some parts of the Machinery as it is — is Imperfect, & an improper method of performing the work is adopted. — The Metal is now rolled in Strips not wide enough for more than Two rows of Cents; if it be sufficiently wide for Four, or Five, which a press for Cutting them out will admit of, it will be a saving both in the Time & Labour of rolling a given Quantity, for the widest Strip will pass as Quick through the rollers (if the Power be proportioned) as the Narrowest & require no more Manual Labour to perform it, & a considerable less Quantity of Cutings, or Shruf Metal (which at a Considerable Expense & loss requires to be Cast & Roll'd over again) will be made by using the Metal wide rather than narrow.² It

¹ Here the principal objects to be attended to are that the Metal receives a proper heat, & that the Strips, or Ingots are free from holes, when Cut.

² This advantage arises from the Blanks being cut out in rows between each other. The diameter of each Cent is 1 Inch & $\frac{1}{8}$. Consequently if placed in regular rows opposite each other 2 rows would cover a surface exactly 4 Inches & $\frac{1}{2}$ but by being placed in rows between each other 4 Inches is wide enough.

is now also passed through the rollers warm the First or Second time, if not both, by which they are soon much heated, & of course much time is lost while they are cooling, & the rollers are much more injured, than if the metal were cold as it is done in England; but to perform this the Power must be greater & the rollers much larger than they now are, & a Water Wheel will be cheaper than Horses which are now used; The Pinions by which the Motion is communicated from one roller to the other are much too short, & made

of Copper, are consequently wear out speedily; they should be from 8 to 12 Inches long, & of Cast Iron, with the Teeth, or Cogs, much closer than those now in use; When the Metal is passed through the rollers the last time a small stream of Water should flow over them.

When the Metal is roll'd of a Proper, & regular Thickness it is cut out in round Blanks at the Press, of the Proper Size; a saving may be made in the expence of labour in this Branch, as a Child may attend it with equal advantage as a Man, who is now employed.

The Metal being cut out it is anneald (that it may receive the Impressions designed); by undergoing this Process the surface of the Copper becomes calcined, from which it must be clean'd, to effect which I find Sal Enixium is employed, this is neither so powerful or cheap as Oil of Vitriol, which cleans it full as well; but the most effectual method to perform this is to boil it first until it becomes black in Diluted Aqua Fortis, & afterwards Dipping it in some that is stronger³; this will entirely deprive it of all its Calx and make it much Brighter when finished, & also preserve the Polish of the Dies better than when it is cleaned by either Sal Enixium, or Oil of Vitriol, & on the whole answer better, although it will be rather more expensive.

The next operation which is performed is the Milling on the Edge; this is made a separate branch, & requires a person to attend it, but it may be performed by the same press & at the same time as the Impressions on the surfaces are made, by the perpendicular movement of the Bolt, & this machine which now requires Two Men to work it may be set in motion by the same Water Wheel, that should be applied to work the Rollers which will be an important saving.⁴

³ This observation will also apply to the cleaning the metal when Annealed for rolling, only that Oil of Vitriol will answer for it in this state full as well as Aqua fortis.

⁴ Should it be found inconvenient to apply the Power of Water to the operations of the Mint, that of Horses now used may be applied to this Machine at a Much less Expense than that of the Present Manual Labour.

Other Observations might have been made, & Improvements suggested, if I had seen the whole of the Machinery at work, or had the opportunity of a more minute Inspection of the Mint; There is no doubt but that the Coinage may be much improved, by rendering the Cents brighter, and clearer from rough, black Streaks which much Disfigure many of them, the Expenses considerably diminished & a greater quantity of Coins produced; besides laying a foundation for other Important Advantages to this Country, by adopting the Plan herein offer'd. — If it should appear that my services will be of use, I shall be happy to Engage my attention to the execution of the improvements suggested, & in procuring Materials, & the necessary workmen in addition to those already engaged, some of whom appear to possess considerable merit.

Decemr. 27th. 1794.

It would appear by some of Mr. Davy's remarks, that he was familiar with Droz's process for impressing edge device and both faces of a coin in the same operation, and I surmise that he had some familiarity with the workings of the Soho Mint near Birmingham, where Droz had been for some time employed. The chemical composition of "Sal Enixium" is a mystery to me, but Oil of Vitriol is now known as sulphuric acid, and Aqua Fortis is nitric acid; either one rather strong medicine for the soft copper used in the early cents. And it would seem that Davy has provided one cogent explanation for there being so few Mint State-70 cents of 1793-4, besides the reason for so many of the top-grade examples now extant being discolored.

Davy's remarks, undoubtedly disregarded in their day, have perhaps done a greater service than he realized or anticipated, in that they have thrown a little more light on the still relatively unknown processes used in the very beginnings of the First Mint, and in this way he unknowingly has made a contribution to the pieces yet lacking in the great jigsaw puzzle that is the history of our earliest coinage.

SOCIEDAD NUMISMATICA DEL PERU

The following is a translation of an item which appeared in "El Comercio," leading newspaper in Lima, Peru:

"On the 12th of May at 7 p.m., in the home of Mr. Alfredo Benavides, a considerable number of numismatists gathered to sign the by laws and officially found the Sociedad Numismatica del Peru.

"The Society, in accordance with its statutes, is a cultural institution, dedicated to the diffusion of the science of numismatics in Peru; to orient and bring together collectors and all interested in the study of numismatics. A numismatic museum and library are being formed for the use of the members.

"The following officers were elected:

President — Alfredo Benavides

First Vice President — Luis de Aliaga

Second Vice President — Horace Valverde

Secretary — Jesus Fernandez

Treasurer — Alfonso Valdes

Board of Governors — Armando Pareja, Leopoldo Barton, Jose Pavlik, Antolin Bedoya, Victor Chavez"



Officers of the Sociedad Numismatica del Peru

The new Society has met with great enthusiasm and growth since its founding, and the Lima Mint has provided a room for the meetings.

Elsewhere in this issue is the report of the application of the Sociedad Numismatica del Peru for affiliation with the A.N.A.

THE TOKEN COLLECTORS' PAGE

By

MELVIN FULD

**5610 Greenspring Avenue and
Baltimore 9, Maryland**

GEORGE FULD

**MIT Dormitories
Cambridge 39, Mass.**

This page is devoted to American store cards, war tokens, and similar metallic pieces. Its purpose is to illustrate and describe the many interesting pieces that are so little known to most present day collectors. In some instances the pieces are illustrated for the first time and a special effort is made to include the early issues that have never been listed elsewhere. Collectors who are able to supply additional information on any of the cards published are cordially invited to do so.

Charleston, South Carolina

HAVILAND STEVENSON & CO. CHARLESTON, S. C. around border. In four lines in the center **WHOLESALE DRUGGIST'S ESTABLISHED 1825**. Reverse: eagle flying to right atop a mortar and pestle carrying a banner inscribed **ESTABLISHED A. D. 1825**. Copper, gilt. Plain edge. Adams 4a, Wright 439. Size 18.



Adams describes two similar tokens in copper and brass neither of which are very rare. Wright says "sold for \$1.20 Frossards 104 sale. Scarce." We doubt whether the piece would bring as much today in an auction. This well designed piece was issued around 1850.

Classification SC(---)SC-18-Gi-15-p-R3*

St. Louis, Missouri

E. JACCARD & CO ST. LOUIS MO. in three lines. At the top near the border is a small oval which appears to have been put there as a center mark for a punch. Reverse: in the center a shield with a blank oval in

the center of it. White metal, plain edge. Size 18. Wright 495. Adams 10.



This piece is also struck in copper, brass and silver, the one in silver being rare. Can find no information as to the nature of the company. Issued about 1860.

Classification Mo(---)SC-16-WM-18-p-R2*

Shaktolik, Alaska

THE SHAKAN LUMBER AND TRADING CO * around. In the center within a diamond is a script **S** and below **ALASKA**. Reverse: **GOOD FOR 25¢ IN TRADE ONLY** in three lines. Below near border is name of the maker **L. H. MOISE, S. F.** Aluminum, plain edge. Size 16. Not in Adams nor Wright.

This, as are most Alaskan tokens is



quite rare and is quite similar to the *Nelson and Kroth* piece described in the January *Numismatist*. Issued about 1900.

Classification As(---)SC-20-Al-16-p-R6*

St. Louis, Missouri

BREAD H. N. KENDALL around 1 in center, all lettering is incuse. Reverse: horse running to the left. Brass shell, plain edge. Wright 542.

Not in Adams. Size 16.



We can find no verification of this attribution to St. Louis, but for lack of a better city will leave it in that city. This probably is the piece from which Dr. Wright made his description. The original owner says it was issued in 1864. We have heard of no similar piece, and it is probably unique or nearly so.

Classification Mo(---)SC-16-Br-16-p-R9*

Chicago, Illinois

BURBANK & SHAW GROCERIES & CROCKERY around border. In center in three lines DEALERS IN DRY GOODS. This is surrounded by

an ornamental ring of beading. Reverse: CASH PAID FOR PRODUCE, around border. In center in four lines CHICAGO 149 LAKE ST. 1845. This is surrounded by ring similar to the one on the obverse. At the bottom on the reverse is the initial .W. Copper, plain edge. Size 17. Wright 120, Adams 8, Raymond 1.



This piece is similar to the HAMILTON AND WHITE piece of Chicago, and the N.C. AMSDEN piece of Genoa, Illinois, although it is not nearly as rare as these pieces.

Classification Ill(---)SC-14-Cu-17-p-R4*

DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED, BY MINTS, DURING MONTH OF MAY, 1951

| Denomination | Philadelphia | San Francisco | Denver | Total Value | Total Pieces |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| SILVER | | | | | |
| Half dollars | \$ 146,006.00 | \$ 135,000.00 | \$ 223,000.00 | \$ 504,006.00 | 1,008,012 |
| Quarter dollars .. | 693,003.00 | 785,000.00 | 804,000.00 | 2,282,003.00 | 9,128,012 |
| Dimes | 945,801.20 | 820,000.00 | 69,000.00 | 1,834,801.20 | 18,348,012 |
| Total Silver | \$1,784,810.20 | \$1,740,000.00 | \$1,096,000.00 | \$4,620,810.20 | 28,484,036 |
| MINOR | | | | | |
| Five-cent pieces .. | \$ 400.00 | ..... | ..... | \$ 400.00 | 8,000 |
| One-cent pieces ... | 140,230.00 | \$ 35,600.00 | \$ 419,900.00 | 595,730.00 | 59,573,000 |
| Total Minor | \$ 140,630.00 | \$ 35,600.00 | \$ 419,900.00 | \$ 596,130.00 | 59,581,000 |
| Total Domestic Coinage | \$1,925,440.20 | \$1,775,600.00 | \$1,515,900.00 | \$5,216,940.20 | 88,065,036 |

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

| Mint | Country | Metal | Denomination | Total Pieces |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Philadelphia | Dominican Republic | Silver | 50 Centavo | 200,000 |
| Philadelphia | Dominican Republic | Cupro-Nickel | 5 Centavo | 2,000,000 |
| Philadelphia | Dominican Republic | Bronze | 1 Centavo | 3,000,000 |
| Total Foreign Coinage..... | | | | 5,200,000 |

ACCUMULATIVE MINT REPORT FOR 1952, JANUARY TO MAY

(Giving number of pieces struck)

| | Philadelphia | San Francisco | Denver |
|--|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| Half dollars, regular | 1,331,115 | 1,590,000 | 890,000 |
| Half dollars, Booker T. Washington | 60,013 | 12,004 | 12,004 |
| Quarter dollars | 7,153,115 | 3,040,000 | 3,216,000 |
| Dimes | 20,549,115 | 8,200,000 | 9,940,000 |
| Five-cent pieces | 6,841,100 | 7,776,000 | 20,348,000 |
| One-cent pieces | 114,939,100 | 19,240,000 | 130,305,000 |

Notes & Queries

Uncirculated Sets of 1951 Coins to Be Obtainable Early Next Year

It has just been announced by the United States Treasury Department that the sale of uncirculated coins to collectors will be resumed in 1952, beginning the first of January and continuing until March 31. The same conditions of sale will prevail as previously, except that a small charge for handling, in addition to postage, will be added.

Collectors are especially requested not to send their orders in until all arrangements have been made by the Treasury Department. Further details will appear in this magazine within the near future.

Mr. Duffield Visits Washington

The many friends of Frank G. Duffield, long-time editor of *The Numismatist*, were genuinely pleased to receive a visit from him when he visited Washington for a week early in June. Accompanied by his daughter Mrs. Virginia D. Zimmerman, he re-visited many of the famous old landmarks and did not forget to stop at the Smithsonian Institution, although he is as familiar with its contents as are most of the curators.

While Mr. Duffield complains some of his age, his daughter Mrs. Zimmerman said she had trouble keeping up with him.

Treasurer Wins New Car

Two dollars of his own money, used to purchase ten chances on an American Legion raffle of a new DeSoto car, brought the usual good luck to "Money Bags" Harold R. Klein, Treasurer of the A.N.A. on July 4. It is reported that the Klein garage was already filled to capacity so that the new acquisition was sold and the proceeds made available for other investment opportunities.

An Uncirculated Coin Is Uncirculated

Dear Sir:

Apparently the classification of coins

and paper money is a problem that will remain unsolved indefinitely. It has elicited no end of controversy, criticism and attempts to clarify the situation. It is fundamentally true that no two persons can seem to agree as to just what is *fine*, *very fine*, *extremely fine*, et cetera. Added to this discrepancy of opinion is the tendency of dealers to upgrade coins and of the purchaser to depreciate it. Of course, if the upgrading is intentional, it is unethical. There is however, one classification that can mean only one thing and that is **uncirculated**. This admits of no representations. What might be termed a solution is that any item purchased (sight unseen) is automatically returnable if unsatisfactory and the money refunded. It is not possible to judge anything if you have not seen it.

Very truly yours,

CYRUS A. MOREHOUSE,
74 Bleeker Street,
Newark, New Jersey

International Exhibition of Medals

By a Decree dated March 16, 1951, the Spanish Government has proclaimed that an International Exhibition of Medals will be held in Madrid from November 18, to December 2, 1951.

All mints, editors, manufacturers, engravers and original designers of medals, medallions, plaques or dies, may participate, either with actual works or with projected ones; but not with sketches.

All contributions except those of the mints, must first be submitted to the Committee of Admission for their approval.

It is hoped that many Americans will exhibit and those wishing to do so should get in touch with Hans M. F. Schulman who will make all arrangements as he has been appointed U. S. representative. Mr. Schulman's address is 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City 17, New York.

Suggests a Classifying Bureau

Dear Mr. Mosher:

In regards C. S. Yowell's letter in the June issue, he has, in my opinion, touched upon a very important subject.

Although I have been collecting coins for about 25 years, I still have a number of unclassified specimens. They range from ancient and medieval coins to modern ones. Like Mr. Yowell, I have purchased a number of coin books, and have attempted to classify these coins. As I've been unsuccessful, the thought occurs to me that the A.N.A. should have a "classifying bureau." Members who have coins that are still unclassified could send the coins to bureau, paying postage both ways.

In my own case, I would even be willing to pay a small fee to know what certain coins are—the denomination, date of issue, origin, and numismatic value.

What is your suggestion on this subject? I'll bet there are many collectors who agree with Mr. Yowell!

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS R. GOODWIN, ANA 15583
P. O. Box 527
De Leon, Texas

Editor's comment: We are entirely in accord with both Mr. Yowell and Mr. Goodwin. Collectors are greatly in need of more numismatic books, pamphlets and catalogs. Not ponderous volumes, but handy, inexpensive books that will enable the collector to identify most of the coins he is likely to come across.

A "classifying bureau" would be a great help, especially to beginners. Such an arrangement might tend to encourage collectors to skip their own research work and undoubtedly some collectors and dealers would abuse such a service by asking the bureau to attribute large quantities of coins.

Within the ranks of the A.N.A. are many specialists who are able to identify obscure issues with little or no difficulty. Then too, we have general collectors who have developed remarkable skill in attributing out-of-the-way pieces. Perhaps some of these experts will volunteer to take a crack at a few unidentified pieces. We should be glad to publish any names and specialties of those brave enough to volunteer.

If a board of experts can be lined up, your editor should be glad to coordinate the queries and direct them

to the proper experts. This is providing that rubbings, drawings, or photographs are submitted rather than the coins. Each rubbing should be on a separate piece of paper on which is written the name and address of the sender.

Varieties of Dollars and Quarters

Dear Mr. Mosher:

A number of years ago I was talking to the late Henry Chapman about an 1851 silver dollar I had purchased from him and which showed "suction" marks, or what Beistle later called "akcidect" lines, in which part of the reverse was incused on to the obverse, apparently as result of the two faces of the dies being squeezed together without a planchet or collar being used, and the one die thereby partially impressing itself upon its mate. From what Henry Chapman told me, I gather this happened quite early in the making of 1851 silver dollars, and that most of them show this peculiarity. A short time later the late S. H. Chapman (Henry's brother) told me he believed the same thing occurred on the 1852 silver dollar. Mine does not show these lines, nor have I ever seen one that does. I wonder if any of your readers can help me answer this?

Also, I wonder why the only major die difference on the Morgan dollar (excluding size and position of mint-marks), namely seven versus eight tail feathers, is so carefully recognized and priced, while the only major die difference on the entire Barber series is so totally neglected? I am referring to the fact that on the 1892 quarter the eagle's wing is placed so as to either cover or not cover the middle prong of the E of UNITED. It can be found both ways in proof or uncirculated or any other condition, and is certainly as worthy of recognition as the tail feathers on the 1878 silver dollar.

— G. C. SLAWSON,
A.N.A. 3048
Craftsbury Common, Vt.

Membership Directory

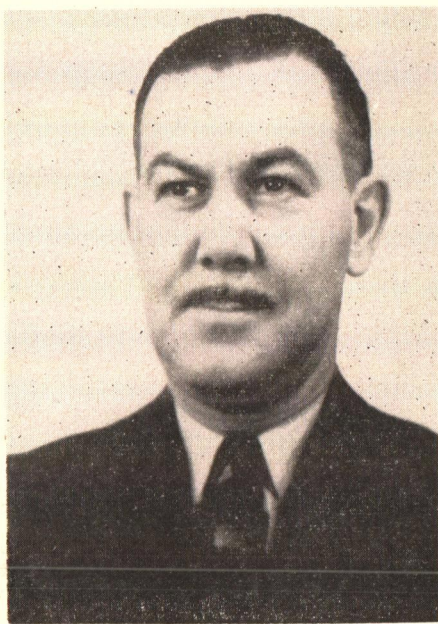
Members who fail to receive a copy of the new directory or who note an error with respect to their own listing should report the same to the General Secretary promptly.

Obituaries

HOMER K. DOWNING, A.N.A. No. 9294

It is with the most extreme regret that we report the death of Homer K. Downing who died suddenly at his home on May 29th last. His death came as a sad shock to his many friends and the collecting fraternity mourns the loss of a numismatist, who, in a few short years, became an outstanding authority in his field.

Homer Downing was born May 15th, 1898 in Brazil, Indiana where he spent his boyhood. He attended DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana and studied engineering at Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1921 he entered the employ of the Western Electric Company with whom he remained until his death. He married Anna Rybak in 1928 and soon thereafter established his home at 939 Woodycrest Ave., Bronx, New York. His widow survives him.



It was about eleven years ago when Homer Downing became actively interested in numismatics. Originally, as is the habit of many beginners, his interests covered a major portion of the various issues of United States coins. During the summer and fall of 1941, his enthusiasm became intense and gradually resolved into an ardent interest concerning our early copper cents. About that time he carefully canvassed the New York dealers and eventually made the many contacts and friendships that he later valued so highly. In 1942, following a keen desire to learn fully about his hobby, he joined several of the metropolitan coin clubs and in the latter part of that year made the acquaintance of the late Henry C. Hines.

In the fascinating world of Large Cents, Henry Hines was long recognized, together with Howard Newcomb and George Clapp, as one of the "Big Three." From the first day of their meeting, he and Homer Downing were fast friends. During the years that followed, many a trip was made from 939 Woodycrest Avenue to the Newark Athletic club. On those pleasant Friday evenings, copies of Crosby and Hays, Gilbert and Clapp, Newcomb and

Andrews, were all carefully perused and Mr. Hines displayed his treasures to an apt and completely absorbed pupil. It was during this period that H.K.D. became acquainted with something more than die deviations or rare varieties. The careful examination of the older sale catalogs and the recollections of an aged collector brought forth a desire to trace the history of famous collections and magnificent coins.

Shortly before the death of Henry Hines, late in 1946, Homer Downing met Dr. William Sheldon. The fruits of this meeting will always be of inestimable value to the American numismatist. For many years, Dr. Sheldon had, with painstaking study and deliberation, prepared an exhaustive work on the early coppers, 1793-1814. Homer Downing's valued collaboration in the completion of this famous work need not be mentioned here, but Dr. Sheldon will gladly verify the countless hours of research and meticulous regard for accuracy that were Homer Downing's contribution toward its publication.

Early in 1947 the Hines estate was dispersed and together with a number of fine cents, Homer Downing obtained the greater part of the Hines library. The acquirement of many standard works together with a large number of priced sale catalogs, many complete with buyers' names, rounded out an already substantial collection of books based upon Large Cent literature.

Many Saturdays, during the latter years of his life, were spent at the American Numismatic Society museum in New York. Old friends were greeted, catalogs and files were carefully scrutinized and many happy hours were dedicated to the Clapp collection housed there. He joined the A.N.S. in 1943 and was elected a fellow in 1944. At his death he was the chairman of the committee on United States coins. His extensive knowledge, and in particular, his clear and deliberate judgment were highly prized at the Society and his opinion was often sought by that institution. H.K.D. was a member of the American Numismatic Association and, where possible, attended a few of the more recent conventions. He had a decided interest in the New York Numismatic Club, was an officer of the Bronx Coin Club and belonged to other local organizations, in all of which he was one of the most popular members.

It is almost impossible to record all the activities of a man who loved his hobby as did Homer Downing. At the time of his death he was completing work on a detailed photographic record of the finest-known specimens of the early cents. This, coupled with an intense desire to trace the individual owners of such choice pieces, took up a great deal of his time. Pedigree, or the history of ownership, was a very important part of numismatics to H.K.D. His records were so complete and so accurate that he could often trace one coin through half-a-dozen or more collections. It is ironic that only a month previous to his untimely death, he carefully inked in the "H" and "D" on the edge of each of his prized 1794 cents. This was, in his words, "To insure proper identification" of pieces from his collection.

Homer Downing utilized his extremely orderly mind with the exacting intensity so characteristic of members of his profession. He investigated methods of cleaning, improving and preserving cents; of displaying, labeling and housing them and, most of all, of organizing factual data in such a manner as to permit its future publication.

Many cannot take our hobby as seriously as did he. Few — a very few, can ever hope to attain his stature as a numismatist. His interests while generally confined to Large Cents, covered many other series. He was particularly concerned with die variations and among other discoveries, unearthed a "unique" variety of the Lord Baltimore Shilling which now reposes in the A.N.S. museum.

In five short years, from 1946 to 1951, Homer K. Downing rose from the rank of a specialist to the standing of a leading authority. Had he lived but a few years more, long enough to put into print his magnificent fount of knowledge, a further invaluable contribution to American numismatics, one of the greatest, could have been made.

While many of his close friends in the metropolitan area will long cherish the memories of the club meeting dinners, the get-togethers over

coffee and the long evenings around "The desk," none of his friends, or even acquaintances, will ever forget the offers of willing assistance, the firm smile, or the delighted chuckle, that marked a great numismatist and a good, good friend. — J.J.F.

MAURICE D. SCHARLACK, A.N.A. No. 6698

On June 3, 1951, Maurice D. Scharlack, coin dealer of Corpus Christi, Texas, died suddenly of heart failure. He was 44 years of age.

A resident of Corpus Christi since 1931 Mr. Scharlack was formerly the owner of the Liberal Jewelry Company and four years ago he retired from the jewelry business to devote his entire time to the coin business.

He was a man of many interests and hobbies, all of which he put to a good purpose. Keenly interested in hunting, he designed a gun grip, custom made, which at the time of his death was gaining much popularity in the sporting goods circles. Both he and his wife were amateur mental telepathists and entertained widely in Corpus Christi, especially for the hospital patients at the Naval Base there. They were well known in the entertainment world of amateur performers.

He is survived by his wife and two small children, his mother, four brothers and two sisters. His wife who has long been interested in numismatics will carry on the business.

Maurice, one of the earlier members of the A.N.A., took great pride in his affiliation and will be sorely missed by his many friends and customers.

MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE NORWALK 300TH ANNIVERSARY

A special two-inch bronze medal has been struck and will be released shortly in connection with the 300th anniversary celebration of the city of Norwalk, Connecticut.

The central design of the obverse portrays the bartering scene between the Indian chief Mahackemo and Rodger Ludlow for the land on which the present city of Norwalk is located. The wording "MAHACKEMO — 1640 — LUDLOW" fills approximately two-thirds of the outer rim while the word "NORWALKE" appears under a line representing the ground at the bottom.

The central feature of the reverse incorporates the seal of the city of Norwalk embossed on a shield with a flowing scroll below. The shield is flanked by the dates "1651" and "1951," arranged vertically. The wording "THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY — NORWALK CONNECTICUT" appears around the outer edge and is separated from the central design by a relief circle.

Models for the tercentenary medal were prepared by the widely recognized local sculptor, Robert C. Wakeman. Included among the famous projects on which Mr. Wakeman has worked are the Bok Singing Tower in Lake Wales, Fla., three panels in the Department of Justice building, and numerous bas-reliefs adorning other government buildings in Washington. Recently, Mr. Wakeman carved three marble medallions from designs by Laura G. Fraser which are now hanging in the House of Representatives. Both Mrs. Fraser and her husband, James E. Fraser, are familiar to numismatists as designers of several regular and commemorative United States issues.

The very limited initial order for 500 medals is now ready for distribution and doubt has been expressed concerning the minting of additional supplies.

Proceeds received by the Norwalk Historical Society through the sale of these medals will be applied to the erection of a permanent public museum in Norwalk.

While supplies last, collectors interested in securing specimens of this medal may obtain them for \$2.75 each, postpaid and insured from Thomas B. Ross, (A.N.A. 15019), 21 Olmstead Place, East Norwalk, Conn.

Report of the General Secretary

Admission to Membership

Applicants numbered 19058-19126 as published in the June issue have been admitted to membership.

Applicants for Membership

The following applications were received in June, 1951. If there are no objections filed prior to September 1, 1951, these applicants will become members on that date and notice to this effect will appear in the October issue.

- 19207 **Dan S. Abbott**, 734 Davis Drive, Abilene, Texas, U. S. Type & U. S. General. T. Ash.
- 19208 **Mrs. Zula Fricks**, 413 Royal Street, New Orleans 16, La. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 19209 **Laurence E. Tonn**, Route 1, Haven, Kansas. U. S. Coins. Floyd P. Hazelwood, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 19210 **Irving Frisch**, 4314 Snyder Avenue, Brooklyn 3, N. Y. U. S. & Ancient Greek. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 19211 **A. E. Weaver**, c/o American National Bank, Beaumont, Texas. U. S. General. Wm. Mertes.
- 19212 **Irvin G. Wineland**, 1514 Boren Avenue, Seattle 1, Washington. General. D. Zearing, Christian M. Peterson, Waldo B. Christenson.
- 19213 **Mrs. D. A. Powell**, Box 91, Chatham, Va. General. A. Hepner, Oscar Nielsen.
- 19214 **Dillard A. Wilson**, 3250 Normal Blvd., Lincoln, Nebraska. U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 19215 **A. L. Bernardin**, 2201 W. Maryland St., Evansville 12, Indiana. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 19216 **Augustus D. Gresh**, 26 College St., Boyertown, Pa. General. T. R. Hammer, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 19217 **Roswell P. Hupp**, Watervliet, Mich. General. Dr. F. Stevens Epps.
- 19218 **Flynn Ford**, Route No. 1, Box 279-C, Clayton 24, Mo. General. Wm. H. Auzts, Mr. Yates.
- 19219 **James F. Clark**, 247 S. Maple Street, Marysville, Ohio. U. S. General. Stanley Schillinger, Earl B. Wiley.
- 19220 **Wilson H. Spain**, 222 E. 8th Street, Marysville, Ohio. U. S. General. Stanley Schillinger, Earl B. Wiley.
- 19221 **Edward L. Thompson**, 115 Elwood Ave., Marysville, Ohio. U. S. Coins. Stanley Schillinger, Earl B. Wiley.
- 19222 **George Seitz**, 1550 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. U. S. Coins & Commemoratives. Montgomery C. Jackson.
- 19223 **Marvin S. Fessenden**, 2861 Shaffer Ave., Cincinnati 11, Ohio. L. Riggs, Frank J. Buckner, G. J. Shearer.
- 19224 **Grover Criswell, Jr.**, Box 155, Pass-A-Grille Beach, Fla. Vernon L. Brown, Wm. Holzman.
- 19225 **Lt. Michael B. Guild**, USN, USS Midway, CVB-41, c/o FPO New York, N. Y. U. S. Coins. M. B. Cavish.
- 19226 **Dr. D. B. Fordyce**, Oswego, Kansas. General. Fred E. Dunlap.
- 19227 **Anthony Ptacnik**, Box 811, Manville, New Jersey. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 19228 **Sociedad Numismatica del Peru**, Horace H. Valverde, Angamos 736, Miraflores, Lima, Peru. Coins & Medals of Peru. Horace H. Valverde, Alfredo Benavides, Luis de Aliaga.
- 19229 **O. L. Arnold**, 1192 Colton Ave., Colton, Calif. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 19230 **James L. Rogers**, 342 Parkway, Chula Vista 4, Calif. Eugene D. Johnston, Atwood McDonald.
- 19231 **S. M. Hupman, Jr.**, Box 147, Mebane, N. C. General. George Pappas, J. M. Miller.
- 19232 **August Carlson**, 1717 Claremont, Pueblo, Colo. Gold. Herman L. Boraker, Albert C. Overton.
- 19233 **Lee N. McBride**, 15 Seminole Ave., Fox Chase Manor, Philadelphia 11, Pa. U. S. Small Coins. David M. Bullowa.
- 19234 **Thos. Breen, Jr.**, 721 Briar Place, Chicago 14, Illinois. Crowns and General. Clifford Lindall, Joseph E. Merkel.
- 19235 **Mrs. Jennie Grandazzo**, 207 S. Regent St., Port Chester, N. Y. Early American. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 19236 **John Francis Smith**, W. Clinton Avenue, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. General. Blanche E. Clough.
- 19237 **Mrs. Oliver Fritz**, 249 E. Vernon Ave., Apt. 105, Los Angeles 11, Calif. U. S. General. R. A. Wilson.
- 19238 **Irving Terchak**, 9120 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis 14, Wis. General. Theo. C. Neitzke.
- 19239 **Berlin Wilson**, 1613 Main, Box 3060, Little Rock, Arkansas. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 19240 **Pedro Carrillo Buitron**, Calle Hoyos No. 744, Lima, Peru. Money of Peru. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 19241 **John T. McCullough**, 3212 Tonyawatha Trail, Madison 4, Wis. American & Foreign Coins. E. W. Brandel, Earle Clauder.
- 19242 **Alfred E. Hendershot**, Pikeville, Kentucky. U. S. General. Charles L. Ruby, Joe Steele, John C. Yribarne.
- 19243 **John C. Custer**, Home Federal Building, Xenia, Ohio. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 19244 **Dr. R. E. Anderson**, 406 W. Litchfield Ave., Willmar, Minnesota. Type U. S. Coins. A. H. Lentz, DDS, Lucille Ray, B. Bachrach.

- 19245 **Earl J. Howard**, 43 Merriman St., Rochester 7, N. Y. Ancient & Inflationary Money. Edward F. Meinhardt, George Bauer.
 19246 **Joplin Coin Club, Fred Atkinson, Sec'y.**, 1014 Joplin St., Joplin, Mo. General. H. S. Sherwin, Ben Milgrim.
 19247 **Garrett F. Fitzgerald**, 572 Van Courtlandt Park Ave., Yonkers 5, N. Y. Half Cents. Joseph Silverman.
 19248 **Joseph L. Ferol**, P. O. Box 2543, Tampa 1, Fla. U. S. General. Morris Haliczzer.
 19249 **J. Milton Hoffa**, 24 Pine Valley Road, Broomall, Pa. U. S. Cold Coins. William R. Jones, John P. Adams.
 19250 **Ben Rosenberg**, National Trading Co., 147 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
 19251 **Malcolm A. Trask**, 23 Lawrence St., Yonkers 5, N. Y. U. S. Notes. Charles M. Wormser, John J. Ford, Jr.
 19252 **William J. Hayes**, 3016 E. 97th, Seattle 5, Wash. Pennies and Commemoratives. D. Zearing, Christian M. Petersen, Bert Wagner.
 19253 **Arthur William Kachur**, 333 Jackson Street, Sheboygan Falls, Wis. U. S. Coins and Commemoratives. Arthur Conn, Joseph Powers.
 19254 **James Wm. Smith**, 315 St. Michael Ave., East Point, Georgia. U. S. Coins and Paper Money. Pierce H. James, Sr.

Reinstatements

- 16990 **William H. Burke**, 1414 N. 26th St., Boise, Idaho
 16113 **Warren Hoxie**, P. O. Box 102, Horseheads, New York
 10197 **Chester D. Smith**, New Cambria, Kansas

Deceased

- 2959 **Holcomb, John W.**, Greensburg, Indiana
 18403 **Rost, Carl**, Buffalo, New York

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATIONAL DIRECTORY

- Joplin Coin Club** - Meets the first Monday of each month at the Elks Club, Joplin, Missouri. Fred Atkinson, Sec'y, 1014 Joplin St., Joplin, Mo.
Lincoln Coin Club - J. J. Cotton, Sec'y, 1645 S. 22nd, Lincoln 2, Nebr.
Orders and Medals Society of America - Meets in annual convention. S. A. Yasnitsky, Sec'y, 543 16th Ave., San Francisco 18, Calif.
Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand - Meets last Monday of each month, March to November, Turnbull Library, Bowen St., Wellington. Allan Sutherland, Hon. Sec'y, Parliament Bldgs., Wellington.
Stamp and Coin Club of Roanoke - Meetings held the first Tuesday and the third Friday of each month at the beautiful Hotel Roanoke. George W. Hawse, Sec'y, 379 Allison Avenue, SW, Roanoke 16, Va.
Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y. - Meets the third Friday of each month at the Onondaga Historical Association Museum on Montgomery St., in Syracuse. Bruce R. Gibbs, Sec'y, 109 Berkeley Drive, Syracuse 10, N. Y.

CALENDAR OF FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

In order that this Calendar be as complete as possible, secretaries of State or Regional Organizations should advise the General Secretary of future meetings which should be included.

- American Vecturist Association**, annual convention, Kansas City, Mo., August 18-20, 1951. Pickwick Hotel.
Orders and Medals Society of America. Annual convention. Aug. 11-15, 1951. Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wisc.
American Numismatic Association. Annual convention. Phoenix, Arizona, August 25-29, 1951.
New England Numismatic Association, New Haven, Conn., October 13-14, 1951.
Oklahoma-Kansas Numismatic Association, Oklahoma City, Okla., October 20-21, 1951.
Empire State Numismatic Association, convention at Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., October 20-21, 1951.
California State Numismatic Association, Santa Barbara, Nov. 2, 3, 4, 1951.
Iowa Numismatic Association, Des Moines, Iowa, November 3-4, 1951.
National Coin Week, April 18-24, 1952.
Central States Numismatic Society, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1952.
American Numismatic Association annual convention will be held in New York City in 1952.

Reports of Club Meetings

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE: Reports should be made promptly. Copy must be received by the 7th of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue. As a usual thing a copy of the minutes is sent in, and almost invariably a number of items of local concern only must be cancelled. The justification for publishing these accounts lies in the numismatic information – and encouragement – to be derived by collectors generally, regardless of location. On this basis we feel it advisable to revise and condense, and, incidentally, the by-product of this course is conservation of valuable space.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB – The 390th meeting was held at the Henry Grady Hotel on June 21, with 23 members and 11 visitors present.

John Morris of Birmingham, Ala., was our guest and speaker for the evening. He had for display a part of his collection, which included proof sets of silver, Panama Pacific set 1915, sets of demand notes and interest-bearing notes, also uncut sheets of paper money.

One of the topics for discussion was the National Convention, and many of the members showed interest in requesting that the A.N.A. be invited to hold their annual convention in Atlanta in 1953.

– MRS. EDWIN HARRISON,
Secretary

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB – The regular monthly meeting was held on June 13, in Joslyn Hall, at Wilshire and Lincoln Boulevards in Santa Monica, Calif., with 30 members and guests attending.

President Ben Schwartz called the meeting to order at 8:00 p.m., and immediately introduced Joe Block, Program Chairman for the month. Mr. Block conducted a round-table discussion, which was highlighted by a talk by Max Boggs, visiting President of the Los Angeles Coin Club, on "Broken Bank Notes." Bay Cities Treasurer Max Wertz also gave a very interesting talk on Hawaiian coins. All talks were accompanied by fine displays.

The round-table discussion was followed by an auction, with Jim Miladin and Adolph Larson, Jr., acting as auctioneers. For the convenience of the members, at the close of the meeting, Chairman Joe Block made available uncirculated coins at face.

– MARGARET SNAIR, Secretary

BIRMINGHAM COIN CLUB – The regular monthly meeting was held June 19 with 13 members and one visitor. Our Secretary and Treasurer resigned because of his transfer out of Alabama. After several declined nominations, J. C. Faulkner was elected to the office for the remainder of 1951.

Educational slides on Commemorative half dollars will be obtained for the October meeting. A talk was given on "Numismatic Valuation of Coins and Currency" by Mr. Acton, a local coin and stamp dealer. He stressed the point of buying quality coins for long-time

increase in value. Mr. Watkins gave a talk on "Intrinsic Values of Coins and Currency," based on: (a) metallic, (b) face, (c) purchasing power, and (d) collector's sale value.

Mr. Breed has acquired considerable recognition from his recent articles published in Atlanta and Birmingham papers on Confederate money. It resulted in about 500 letters and many packages of paper money for appraisal and for sale. Members of the club bought some of the offers which were considered as excellent bargains.

– J. C. FAULKNER, Secretary
and Treasurer

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY – The 816th meeting was held on June 18 at the Copley Plaza with President deLellis presiding.

Mrs. Pond announced the gift of the numismatic library of our late member, Nancy Merrill, by her mother, Mrs. Elmer Merrill.

An auction was conducted by Vice-President Gould, proceeds to go towards a Permanent Home. Purchasers were Messrs. deLellis, Simard, Lowenstam, Powers, Tuttle, Tronson, Porcaro and Mrs. Pond.

Mr. Schuhmacher distributed copies of the Pine Tree Shilling booklet.

EXHIBITS:

Mr. Lowenstam: 10,000 marks notgeld printed on linen and edged with lace, Bielfeld, 1922, and \$1 printed on velvet, 1923; uncirculated coin of 1756, Retisphon.

Mr. Simard: Document signed by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison (then Secretary of State) April 30, 1804, countersigned by Wm. R. Lee, written in English, French, Spanish and Dutch. Document signed by Andrew Jackson, May 2, 1832, and Edward Livingston, Secretary of State. Document signed by Grover Cleveland, Dec. 11, 1896, and Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, commission given Abraham V. Tane, appointing him Chief Engineer with the rank of Lieutenant. Document signed by James Buchanan and E. B. Leonard, Secretary, March 1, 1860 – land grant to Arnold C. Anton of Washington County, Mo.

Exhibits from our Society's Cabinet included: Harvard medal, 1936; German emergency porcelain money, crown size; Napoleon III obverse of die; and the extremely rare die of the obverse pattern 5c piece.

DONATIONS: Copy of A.N.A. brochure entitled "The Story of the First Coinage in America" published by the Pine Tree Coin Committee, and volume 2 of the State St. Trust Company's booklet on Massachusetts Towns and Cities Seals.

— JUNE T. POND, Secretary

BRONX COIN CLUB—The 214th regular monthly meeting was held at the Concourse Plaza Hotel, June 27. Due to the absence of the President and the sudden passing away of the Vice-President, Mr. Martin Kortjohn occupied the chair, calling the meeting to order at 8:10 p.m., and presided over a gathering of 24 members. He welcomed the five lady guests.

A eulogy for Homer Downing was given by Martin Kortjohn and the members rose for a silent prayer. Many letters were received expressing their sorrow on learning of the passing of Homer. At the June meeting of the Board of Governors, it was suggested to have Mrs. Downing become a member of the club and have the same number as Homer. Upon motion by Mr. Rice, which was seconded and passed, Mrs. Downing was elected to membership in the club. Mr. Kortjohn read a resolution which was given to Mrs. Downing.

To fill the vacancy of our Vice-President, the Board of Governors selection, Raymond Gallo was unanimously elected. To fill the vacancy left by Mr. Gallo, a motion was made by Harry Stein to have Henry Grunthal elected to his position on the Board. The motion was seconded and passed.

It was announced that the 1952 convention of the A.N.A. would be held in New York City. A motion was made by Max Schwartz to express the sentiments of the club for this honor and to do its utmost to make it a success. Motion was seconded and passed.

Instead of having an annual anniversary dinner, it was suggested by the chair to have these at intervals of five years. The in-between anniversaries shall be celebrated as Ladies' Night. A committee consisting of Mr. Janis, Chairman, Mr. Gallo, Mr. English and Mr. Spia as Honorary Chairman was appointed.

Aaron Feldman was elected to membership in the club.

Exhibits were placed and explained by the following:

Dr. Beldegreen: 1796 over 5 and 1818 half eagle, 1799 eagle.

Mr. Bellus: Type set of the Vatican City, 1940.

Mr. Blake: Plate proof of female figure on \$20.00 National Banknote, 3d Charter and rare edition of Heath's Counterfeit Detector.

Mr. English: Society of Medalists "Creation."

Mr. Erlanger: Furstenberg mining taler 1729 by Vestner and 1767 by A. R. Werner.

Mr. Feldman: Coins of the Holy Roman Empire.

Mr. Gallo: Large cents of 1903, 1802 and 1804.

Mr. Grunthal: Cologne taler 1705.

Mr. Janis: Large cents of 1796 -NC 4, 1802, 1803 and 1804.

Mr. Kaplan: 21 dimes 1837 to 1891, 11 varieties of large cents 1802 and 1803, 1804 large cent with die break on obverse and 1795 half dollar 3 leaves.

Mr. Kortjohn: Various coins of Canada and U. S. dimes from 1837 to 1888.

Mr. McMahon: \$10 gold of Canada 1912-1913 and 1914, \$5 gold of same years, silver dollars of Canada -1935 to 1951, French Colonial set of patterns and U. S. 1951 proof set.

Mr. Picker: 1795 silver dollar -B 1 -H 1, 1802 over 1 silver dollar B 2 -H 2 and 1824 over 22 quarter dollar B 15.

Mr. Rice: \$10 and \$5 gold of Canada complete from 1912 to 1914 in Canadian tri-colors, U. S. 1951 proof set, complete set of Edward VIII coins and 1907 double eagle, Roman numerals, high relief, 1949 Papal set and N. E. Shilling. Immune Columbia 1785 in bronze and silver.

Mrs. Rice: 5 enameled miniature decorations.

Mr. Von Sandro: Half gold ducat 1695 Ernest August of Brunswick N.L. Luneburg and gold 10 marks 1893 Ernest Ludwig of Hesse.

Mr. Seeman: 39 U. S. dimes 1837 to 1891.

Mr. Schwartz: Washington pieces under the heading of Eulogistic inscription, attributed to Baker. No. 78, 79, 80, 88, 89, 91, 94, 95, 97, 98, 98A, 99, 101A, 103, 103A, 104, 107, 109A in various metals.

Mr. Sweyd: Reconstructed sheet of Dollar Silver certificates, Woods and Mellon immediately preceding earlier signature of Tate and Mellon.

Mr. Wagner: Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus officer and Knights Crosses. Order of the Crown, Commander Badge and Star and Knights Cross.

— SAUL BELLUS,

Recording Secretary

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—The regular 216th meeting was held June 6, at the Hotel Granada, attended by 32 members and seven guests, with President Vincent Nicoletti in the chair.

Reverend Frank Hutchins held a brief service for our departed member, Homer K. Downing, who passed away on May 29, 1951. At the close of the service Max M. Schwartz read a Thanatopsis or view of death in respect to Mr. Downing.

Joseph Stack gave a very enlightening talk on the various types of counterfeit coins through the ages.

A motion was passed to send a letter of condolence to the family of Mr. Downing.

Exhibits by members and guests were as follows:

H. S. Bernstein: One 1797 and two 1798 cents.

G. H. Blake: Complete set of Louis Werner's novelties consisting of die-struck shells over Lincoln cents of 1934 and 1935.

H. S. Bowser: 34 coins of Angola, 3 of Afghanistan, 5 of Albania and 4 of Annam.

W. Breen: 1797 CN4, 24 D-96, 1798 Clapp 42 and 1802 N-5 cents and 1795 H-23 Half Dollar.

J. Coffin: Mexico 5 Pesos 1950 commemorating opening of railroad.

D. B. Edelstein: Unusual U. S. dollar bills with seals and serial numbers omitted.

A. Feldman: Coins of Aachen and Afghanistan.

E. Gallo: 1829 Crown and Half Crown Vatican Set Proofs.

R. Gallo: U. S. Cents of 1797, 1798 and 1799.

C. Hollander: First type of U. S. Congressional Medal of Honor inscribed.

L. Horowitz: 2 Papal medals of the Jubilee year 1 closing of the Holy door and 1 dogma of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary into Heaven.

Rev. F. H. Hutchins: 7 varieties of 1797, 15 varieties 1798 and 1 1799 cent, 3 cent nickel set 1865 to 1889, Papal coins 50 Centesimi 1941, 1 Lira 1941, 2 Liras 1941 and Holy year 1950 set.

Mrs. C. Hutt: Bronze of Ptolemy V with Cleopatra 1 on obverse, bronze of Antiochus IV B. C. 175-164. 2 coins of Argentina, U. S. cent of 1798, Civil War tokens and 2 coins of Annam.

W. O. Hutt: 9 counterfeit coins, small bronze Parthia Pacorus II, Macedon-Cassander, Afghanistan overstruck, Gwalior India. Silver Morocco and Filalishers Ca 1810.

F. M. Jenkins: Angola 10, 20 and 50 Centimos and 2½, 5 and 10 Piastre and 1 Pound of Syria.

M. L. Kaplan: 23 varieties of cents 1797 and 1798, 19 varieties of 3 cent nickel 1865-1889 in Unc. and Proof and 1806 over 1805 Quarter Dollar.

T. Kemm: U. S. Legal Tender Notes \$1 to \$10.00 1862-1869.

M. Kortjohn: 10 Albanian coins and complete set of nickel 3 cent pieces.

J. F. Maley: 1951 U. S. Proof set. Miniature medal of Great Britain general service 1914-1918, order of Rising Sun 8th CI and Rosette and reproduction of old municipal coins of Ulm.

S. J. Melnick: Taler Leopold Hogmouth 1691, Taler Leopold 1630, Portugal 500 Reis Commemorative 1898, Taler Max Joseph Bavaria of 1818.

I. Mertik: 20th Century 7 denominations of Haiti unc. and Bengal 5 varieties of the 1835 Quarter Anna.

V. Nicoletti: 1950 Mexico 5 Pesos Commemorative.

F. W. Porcaro: Jubilee Year 1950 Papal coins.

M. M. Schwartz: Lincoln Civil War medals and tokens in various metals attributed to King. Nos. 173, 174, 180, 182, 189A, 196, 197, 200, 203, 204, 205, 208, 209, 211, 214, 215, 217, 218, 219, 223, 224, 225 and 226.

J. Silverman: 5, 10 and 20 centavos Philippine currency.

C. D. Smith: U. S. cent 1793 S-11B, C-11-J rarity 4 lettered edge; only cent with this edge device condition VG.

O. L. Susskind: Coins of Hawaii, Mexico, Siberia, Russia, Rostock, Austria and Chinese medal Tung award and French commemorative Verdun medal.

A. Wise: Set of silver 3 cent pieces 1851-1873.

V. A. Yockers: Sultans of Dehli Surn Afghans Rupees, Sher Shah A H 948, A H 949, A H 949, A H 951 of Gwalior and Mohammad Adil A H 961.

Prof. E. Zygmant: 6 silver rupees of Sher Shah Suri and 2 of Ihsam Shah.

— FOSTER M. JENKINS,
Record Secretary

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 389th meeting was held June 13, at the La Salle Hotel, with President Boosel presiding. There were 55 members and guests present.

Morris Mahler was elected to membership.

President Boosel stated that Mr. Bradfield's report in connection with National Coin Week was complete. He commended him on a fine job.

Under the order of new business Mr. Brown suggested that slides be shown when there is no auction. Mr. Smedley said that the average set of slides

would take approximately 45 minutes. President Boosel stated that he thought October would be a good month to start on a program of slides.

Mr. Bradfield spoke on papers for the A.N.A. Convention. He said Col. Curtis had promised to write a paper. He hoped that more of the Chicago Coin Club members would submit papers.

A.N.A. President Sheldon assured the members that the A.N.A. Convention would be a good one and strictly in Western style, with plenty of emphasis on the social side.

Mr. Clarke read a copy of a letter he had written to the Honorable Paul H. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois, asking that consideration be given to the striking of a 1952 commemorative quarter, commemorating the 300th Anniversary of the Pine Tree Shilling. Mr. Clarke read a letter of reply from Senator Douglas stating that this would be given consideration under Senate Bill No. 290. He asked members to write their Senators urging them to vote for the passage of this bill.

It was moved and seconded that the Club look into the possibilities of obtaining permanent quarters in order to make available to the members a broader program of activities for furthering numismatics. The motion was carried. Five members volunteered to serve on a committee to study the facts.

In the absence of Mr. Giello the following exhibits were presented by Mr. Smedley:

Col. Curtis: Six Ptolemy I tetradrachms of different types.

Mr. Sheldon: Set of 1951 English Proof Coins sent to A.N.A. President Sheldon by the London Mint.

Mr. Clarke: Bryan Dollar; 1942/1 Dime. Mexican silver one-ounce piece.

Mr. Brown: Confederate Half Dollars; Scott token; 1000 Won note of Bank of Korea; Israel, 5 Prutah; Five wooden nickels of Evanston, Ill.

Lee Hewitt: 1882 Proof Set.

Caroline Merkel: Two 1950 Proof Sets of Sweden showing obverse and reverse.

Mr. Habermehl: Gold Ducat coins of European countries.

— JOSEPH E. MERKEL, Secretary

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—Regular monthly meeting was held June 16, at the Hotel Metropole with Mr. Lewis presiding and 20 in attendance.

The sterling silver cups, to be awarded for the best display and best talk during the year, were on exhibition.

The merit of the Club library was outlined and suggestions made for greater use by more members.

A quiz on things found on a Jefferson nickel was held with Dr. Howard and Mr. Weber winning the prizes. An auction of 110 lots concluded the entertainment.

Displays:

Brown: Paper money collection.

Lewis: Wooden nickels, \$1.00 Star note, \$1.00 1914 Federal Reserve Bank note.

Dr. Howard: Standing Liberty quarters.

Chisman: Canadian cents.

Lazar: Burnt Coins.

Broker: Chinese Dollar.

Mitchell: Foreign Medals.

Potts: Dimes.

Kaplan: Paper money.

Wagner: Off-center Dime.

Hatfields: Philippine MacArthur set.

Weber: French and Italian coins.

Parvin: Barber dimes complete except 1894s.

— GEORGE D. PARVIN, Secretary

CLEVELAND COIN CLUB - The 138th meeting was held June 6, at the Hotel Carter with 30 attending and President A. J. Croshier in the Chair.

Harry C. Rohn was elected a member. Reports were heard from all committees.

An invitation from Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bennighof to have a picnic at their home in Ashland, Ohio, was read and Gertrude Plumb, chairman of the Entertainment Committee was instructed to arrange the plans and date.

The Program Chairman requested that the secretary write the A.N.A. in order to obtain slides to be shown at our September 5 meeting.

A. J. Croshier displayed his "signature folder" which was designed by Walter Needs.

Displays:

Laura M. Caddy: Coins of the Byzantine Empire.

Charles Ricard: Proof set of Austria 1950, and proof sets of Western Germany 1949 and 1950. Set of Guatemala 1950, and set of Czechoslovakia 1950. Coins from eight native Indian states.

Myron Sobotta: Foreign commemoratives including Philippine coins showing Gen. MacArthur.

John Hanley: U. S. Gold \$1, \$2½, \$3, \$5, \$10, and \$20.

Joseph Lucas: Miscellaneous U. S. tokens and medals. Odd and curious coins from Africa, South Pacific and Slam.

Dr. Y. A. Sargis: Items relating to McKinley including a Masonic Chapter penny, gold dollars of 1916 and 1917, medal of 1917, 6 different bank notes of Cleveland, 13 from other parts of Ohio and one from Idaho. U. S. gold \$5-S 1901, \$5 1901, \$10-S 1901, \$20-S 1901. Silver dollars 1901-O and 1901-S.

A. J. Croshier: Flags of Japan and South and North Korea.

Doug. Boutall, Jr.: Treasury notes, \$10 of 1890, \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 of 1891.

- FLORENCE STRANG, Secretary

CLEVELAND COIN CLUB - The 139th meeting was held at the Hotel Carter with A. J. Croshier presiding and 31 present.

James Morris was elected a member. It was announced that a corn roast will be held at Bennighof's in Ashland, Ohio, in September.

A. J. Croshier spoke on the "Declaration of Independence", and exhibited a photograph of the original.

Exhibits:

Myron C. Sobotta: Pratt design U. S. quarter eagles.

C. H. Plumb: Flying eagle and Indian head cents complete 1856 to 1909.

John C. Hanley: Four half eagles of the Pratt design and eight quarter eagles of the same type.

Laura M. Caddy: Quarter eagle and half eagle Pratt design and eagle of St. Gauden's type, \$5 silver certificate "Onepapa," and \$10 legal tender note known as the "Jackass Note." U. S. commemorative half dollars depicting Indians.

Chas. Ricard: Coins and medals showing Indians. Six U. S. commemoratives, Washington Peace medal, Lincoln Indian Peace medal, Jackson Centennial medal, silver medal of 1776, U. S. coins showing Indian head including gold, 5-cent pieces and Indian head cents.

Doug. G. Boutall: Complete set Indian head cents. Five \$5 silver certificates of 1899 showing different signatures.

Mrs. Y. A. Sargis: Complete set of Indian Head cents.

Dr. Y. A. Sargis: U. S. and California gold showing Indian head design or feathered Liberty head. Five Masonic Chapter pennies with busts of Indian chiefs as well as a Chapter Penny from Indian Territory. Gold coin of Peru showing head of Indian.

Dr. A. W. Johnstone: Bones and artifacts from burial mound in North Dakota estimated to be from 600 to 2000 years old.

Dr. Sargis gave an interesting talk comparing American Indians with the tribes of Kurdistan Mountains in Turkey and Iran.

- FLORENCE STRANG, Secretary

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY -

The 234th meeting was held June 11 with 21 in attendance and 10 displays. Most unusual was a quite old coin book written in Japanese and displayed by Mr. Turner. Mr. Shupe was awarded the First Prize at the Iowa Convention for his display of currency. The meeting adjourned to a member's bourse.

- ESTHER L. GAVER, Secretary

EAST BAY COIN CLUB - The June meeting was called to order by President A. W. Ritchie with 41 members and 9 guests present.

R. G. McArthur commented on the State Association activities.

Displays were exhibited by the following members: Ed. Fogler, Clifford Bloom, Rudy Gjurovich, A. W. Ritchie, Earl Parker.

Frank X. Galvin gave a very interesting talk on St. Gauden's \$20 Gold Pieces, followed by an informal discussion of United States gold coins and the gold situation today; and also a brief resume of his recent trip through the San Francisco Mint.

Earl Parker conducted the auction after which the meeting was adjourned and refreshments were served.

- ANTOINETTE CONNELL, Secretary

GROVE CITY COIN CLUB - The 4th meeting was held June 7, with 23 attending and L. L. Trickey presiding.

The secretary read an interesting letter written by a collector in Scotland.

President Trickey introduced Lloyd Gowdy as the chief speaker of the evening. Gowdy told of his many interesting experiments in coin collecting and warned the members that once they collect coins they will never give up the hobby. In forming a collection of Barber dimes from coins found in circulation in about 1938, he said he looked over \$30,000 worth of them.

- RICHARD L. ELLIOTT, Secretary

HUNTINGTON COIN CLUB - Meeting was held at the Courthouse May 10, with Mr. Smith presiding and 14 present.

Joe Barnaba suggested that we have short talks scheduled for our future meetings and Herbert Eifort suggested that we avail ourselves of the A.N.A. slides.

President Smith reported that National Coin Week was a huge success - in fact, that some of the merchants regretted that the exhibits were removed from their windows at the end of the week. Junior membership was discussed and it was decided to admit them providing the parents signed the applications.

- CLEO M. BAGBY, Secretary

JACKSONVILLE COIN CLUB - The 59th meeting was held in the Seminole Hotel on May 10 with 14 members present. The Club has 81 active members and 2 honorary members.

Lantern slides of Early American Coins were shown and an exhibit of Florida Bank Notes from the White collection of Tampa, Fla., was on display.

- GEORGE A. GOFF,
Recording Secretary

LEHIGH VALLEY COIN CLUB - The 132nd meeting was held at the Delaware Water Gap Fire House, June 21, with 45 members and guests present. The meeting was called to order by President H. Worman.

The mint report was read by the Secretary.

The next meeting of the Club will be held at the Neighborhood House, Palmerston, Pa., Sept. 20, 1951.

The Annual Banquet will be held at Palmerston, Pa., in October and H. N. Shepherd was named as Chairman of the Committee.

The meeting closed with a Dutch Lunch after which F. Smith acted as auctioneer for the auction that followed.

- K. LOBB, Secretary

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB - The 11th meeting was held on the third Tuesday of the month, June 19, at 951 Locust Ave., Long Beach, Calif. There were 41 members and three guests present.

The following officers were elected: President, John C. Yribarne; Vice-President, E. A. Morrison; Secretary-Treasurer, James Cotton; Board of Directors - Wm. Buttrum, Henry Chambers, S. C. Johnson, James Matsen and Harold McCabe. Chas. L. Ruby did the installing of officers.

Mr. Ruby also gave us a very inspiring talk on the aims of A.N.A., coin collecting as a hobby and historical knowledge gained from coins.

See you in Phoenix.

- JOHN C. YRIBARNE, Secretary

METROPOLITAN JUNIOR COIN CLUB - The 44th meeting was held June 9, in The Church House of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and 73rd Street, N. Y.

President Mollicone presided before eight members and two visitors.

A new system for attendance was adopted. Members not attending for three consecutive meetings without sending in a written explanation are automatically suspended.

Pictures of our exhibit for National Coin Week were distributed to members desiring them.

An auction was enjoyed by all, the proceeds of which revert to the Club Treasury.

The next meeting will be held September 22.

- RICHARD ROSE, Secretary

MILWAUKEE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY - The 201st meeting was held June 15, at the Red Arrow Club with President McQuin in the Chair and 26 attending. It was decided to hold our Annual Banquet on October 20.

Mr. Culver, chairman of the medal committee, reported that designs had been considered for our next medal and that they would be shown within the near future.

Mr. Culver gave a short talk on "How to Become a Coin Collector."

Exhibits:

Walter Boeyer: German coins and medals in porcelain, glass, bronze, silver and gold.

Carl Van Treeck: Ancient and medieval coins.

- THEO. C. NEITZKE, Secretary

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY - The 136th meeting was held May 24, at the Parkway Drive Inn with Walter Vredenburg presiding.

The following officers were elected to serve until June, 1952: President, Walter Vredenburg; Vice-President, A. Paul Davis; Secretary-Treasurer, Harvey Summers; Board of Governors, Ralph Barnes.

Sam Jaromac agreed to exhibit coins during the first three meetings in the fall.

Walter Vredenburg gave a talk on "Nickel Coinage."

- HARVEY SUMMERS, Secretary

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY - The 170th meeting was held at the Newark Athletic Club June 14. T. Purrrington presided.

Exhibits:

W. Blaisdell: Collection of Fractional Currency 1934, 25c Light Motto.

L. Goodman: U. S. cents, 1812, 1859 and 1872.

T. Purrrington: Early coins of Brazil and Bolivia, Hard Times Tokens.

R. Ricker: 1796 Dime, Very Fine.

- MARY RICKER, Secretary

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB - The 510th meeting was held June 8, Vice-President Kortjohn presiding in the absence of our president, who was attending his son's graduation. There were 21 members and six guests present.

Vice-President Kortjohn extended a cordial greeting to our guests. He spoke briefly on the sudden passing of our beloved member, Homer K. Downing, on May 29, and read a telegram from Mrs. Anna Downing thanking us for our kind expression of sympathy. The members all stood for a minute's silence in reverent tribute to him.

Exhibits were made by the following:

O. T. Sghia: Silver sets of Ethiopia, Eritrea and British East Africa.

M. F. Kortjohn: Eighteen coins of East Africa; disc of titanium.

Thos. F. Morris: 25c essay, 1869 Fractional Currency, with National Bank Note imprint; 50c specimen, 1869, Fractional Currency note.

H. J. Erlanger: New acquisitions: Nuremberg - St. Lawrence gold guilder, without date (1469-71); medal on proclamation of George I of Great Britain, 1714 (by Brunner).

Dr. G. S. Razran: Cayenne 2 sous, 1789; Sar Sererino, 1796, 2 baiocchi; and Siberia, 2 kopecks, 1779.

Isidore Smullyan: Various crown size coins and 2 Liege ecus.

Andrew P. Rasmussen: Several proof state bank notes (some in unsevered strips).

L. Kusterer: Eritrea, Humbert thaler, 1891.

O. G. Schilke: Moritz Wormser, New York Club medal in bronze; International Congress medal by Victor D. Brunner; 300th anniversary, 1650-1950, medal for the City of Middletown, Conn.; two Danbury (Conn.) Fair medals, one dated Oct. 3-8, 1892, and the other dated Oct. 5-10, 1891.

J. H. Spray: U. S. dimes from 1809 to 1837, uncirculated.

Walter Breen: 1787 Fugio, New Haven, restrike in silver; 1796 Cent, Gilbert I. (Obtained from Homer Downing only a short time before his passing); Cents of 1797 C-N 24 and D96, 1798 Clapp 42, 1802 Newcomb 5, and 1807 D-206.

R. D. Allen: New York Cent 1787, large head variety.

Henry Grunthal: Cologne, Talerklippe 1581, Noss 208; Nuremberg - set of trolley car tokens.

M. L. Kaplan: 1652 Oak Tree shilling; 1652 Pine Tree shilling; 1659 Lord Baltimore 6 pence; 1783 Chalmers shilling; 1786 N. Y. "Non Vi Virtute Vici"; and 1792 Washington Cent "Born in Va. Gen. of Armies."

R. S. Holzman: Two bronze medals of Louis XIV.

Wm. H. Arthur: U. S. dollar, 1798 with 13 stars.

Jos. F. Maley: 1951 proof set of U. S. coins.

Bradford Babbitt: Morelos 8 reales, 1812, silver; Chinese Soviet 1934 silver dollar, Szechuan Shensi Province.

John J. Ford, Jr.: Two notes of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1 pound; 5 shillings, dated 1820 and 21, respectively.

Mrs. Damia Francis: 19 Hard Times tokens numbered according to Low.

J. R. Francis: Broke token, Nova Scotia and T. S. Brown Montreal token.

Ray Carpenter: 1950 Holy Year Papal set and 1950 U. S. Proof set, late issue.

The Membership Committee reported favorably on the application of Mr. Andrew Rasmussen, who was duly elected a member of this Club.

- VERNON L. BROWN, Secretary

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY - The 423rd meeting was held on June 27 with 28 members and eight guests present, Jack Hecht presiding.

The purchase of six floor reflector lamps was enthusiastically received by all present and made the displays of coins very attractive. It was decided that we buy two more and the Secretary was instructed to look into the matter of purchasing six display cases for use at the meetings.

It was also decided that the article by Mr. Kahn, "On Chinese Gold," be published in the next bulletin.

A round table discussion was held in connection with the different displays. Mr. Jack Hecht talked on the Buffalo Nickel issue and stressed that this coin depicts our great past and that the Indian and Buffalo are the symbols of our past history. Secretary Ed. Fogler talked on the coins of Belgium and Brazil.

Exhibits were made by the following: Clifford Bloom: 20-Franc piece in gold of Belgium. Gold Florin of 1750 George II and Gold coin of Brunswick-Luneburg.

Edward Fogler: Complete sets of coins of Belgium and Brazil of the 20th century.

Jack Hecht: Complete set of Buffalo Nickels in perfect unc. condition in plastic holder.

Roy Hill: P.C.N.S. 25th Anniversary medal of 1940, only 40 struck. Tokens of Hawaii. Plantation tokens 1870 and 1880. Set of Silver coins of 1883 and 1884 struck in San Francisco, Russian Postage Currency. Austrian Postage stamps used as change for cigarette purchases.

Charles V. Kappen: 1/64 Ducat of Bavaria about 1700. One of the smallest gold coins.

Kurt Loret: Various Ancient coins of Brutium.

Milton Strauch: A great display of coins of countries starting with "B."

John Ohls: Various Commemorative

coins of Bulgaria.

E. A. Parker: Various coins of 25 Countries starting with "B."

B. Twahney: Various English Crowns. Erich Werling: Crown size coins of Brazil. Spanish Mil Dollars. 4000 Reis 1900 of Brazil.

- EDWARD FOGLER, Secretary

PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB - The annual picnic was held June 19th in the spacious wooded picnic grounds of The Elwyn Training School, Media, Pa., at the invitation of Dr. E. Arthur Whitney, Superintendent of the School. The outdoor supper was called for 6 p.m. and there were 56 in attendance including members and their families.

The 192nd regular meeting was called to order at 8:30 p.m. in the assembly room of the administration building by President Ferris.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to Dr. and Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Hunt, and The Boy Scout Troop for the fine reception they extended us this evening.

It was moved and carried that we contribute \$25 to the Middletown Boy Scout Troop No. 2.

Joseph French Maley expressed the best wishes of Col. Joseph Moss to those present. The latter was speaking this evening to the York, Pa. Coin Club.

Paul K. Yeagley won the club's certificate award for the best monograph presented to the club during 1950; his subject was Benjamin Franklin.

A. Kaptik reported that we had received fifth place during this year's National Coin Week's efforts. He expressed thanks to everyone who participated in this effort.

The President announced the appointment of Howard F. Street as the chairman of National Coin Week for 1952.

A portion of the A.N.A. slides of U. S. private gold coins were shown to us.

E. Weaver, curator of the Delaware Numismatic Society, gave an interesting talk on the monetary situation in our country during the Civil War period and the steps taken by business houses and Congress to meet the needs of the times for minor coins.

The exhibits follow:

J. F. Maley: Six box talers as follows: 1618 Albert and Eliz.; 1626 Ferd. II; 1627 Ferd. III; 1630 Leopold; 1662 St. Rudbert, 1664 Johann Fred.

F. J. Schaeffer: Three sheets of uncut U. S. notes of \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 denominations with serial numbers 1.

Dr. E. A. Whitney: A Civil War currency shield and drawings of the proposed quarter commemorating the Pine Tree Shilling.

N. H. van Roekens: A collection of French medals and a 1907 silver medal A.N.S. the first steamboat on the Hudson.

A. Sipe: A collection of curios made from U. S. cents.

- ARTHUR SIPE, Secretary

RACINE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY -

The 158th meeting took place on Thursday, May 10, with 16 members present. The report from the Banquet held April 28 indicated that it had been most successful. There were 106 in attendance at the banquet and the committee was commended.

The treasurer reported that the 1950 British Proof Sets ordered by the club had arrived and it was decided to sell these sets only to our members at the approximate cost to the club. It was also decided to have our treasurer send for 50 sets of the 1950 British proofs and make these likewise available to our membership. It was felt that such occa-

sional "group" purchases would make it even more desirable for individuals to be members of our club.

Exhibits:

Lincoln Higgle, Jr.: U. S. and English gold.

R. S. Yeoman: Roman and English coins.

— PAUL RASMUSSEN, Secretary

REDWOOD EMPIRE COIN CLUB— Thursday, May 24, was made Healdsburg night by the Redwood Empire Coin Club.

President Bob Anderson presiding. 15 members and three guests were present.

The meeting was quite successful as we added two new members: Dr. Kenneth Dunlavy of Healdsburg and Fred Wagner of the Santa Rosa Credit Bureau.

L. Killingsworth suggested that a table for the sale and exchange of coins be established.

Quite some time was spent viewing the exhibits which were the same as those exhibited Coin Week, with the exception of one by Elmer Sandborn. He has a very fine collection of gold which includes a 1907 high relief double eagle.

Light refreshments were served before the members headed home.

— GUY L. CHAPMAN,

Secretary and Treasurer

REDWOOD EMPIRE COIN CLUB—

Meeting was held June 19 at Grace Bros. Tap Room with 15 members and five visitors present. President Bob Anderson presided.

The idea of making every other meeting place in another town is paying off as we have added five new members in the last two meetings.

Ralph Mitchell, former president of the C.S.N.A. and a director of the C.S.N.A., was more than welcome. We asked him all kinds of questions which he answered very well.

The club was agreeably surprised when it heard that a member was appointed to serve on the important committee of Numismatic Papers. There were only five selected in the U.S.A.

A table was established for the sale and exchange of numismatic materials. Bob Hetland to be its guardian. Materials for sale or exchange are to be turned into him at least three days before a meeting.

— GUY L. CHAPMAN,

Secretary and Treasurer

RICHMOND COIN CLUB— The 119th meeting was held at the Byrd Park Clubhouse June 13, with President Haynes presiding.

The meeting was opened a little later than usual due to the fact that a tornado originating around Byrd Park had twisted and whistled its way through Richmond a few hours earlier. It uprooted large trees, entirely blocking surrounding areas, downed many electric wires, and damaged many homes throughout the city. In spite of all this, there were 17 members and three guests present, namely: Mrs. Vilena Chase, Miss Peggy Tilghman and Stephen Lucas, all of this city.

Of the members present, there were a few on hand who were very unexpected in view of the tornado— Mr. Shank drove down from Louisa, Va.; Mr. Ballance and Mr. Griffin drove in from Norfolk, Va.; also it was good to see Mrs. Tilghman and Messrs. Levy, Farley and Gillespie who haven't been on hand for quite a few months.

Dick Crawford of the Richmond Newspapers, Inc., dropped in with his camera and snapped two or three pictures of the meeting including a group picture of the members around the auction table.

— JAMES N. JOHNSON, JR.,
Secretary, protom

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY (CALIF.) COIN CLUB—

The 36th meeting was held at the home of a member, June 21. The regular meeting place of the Chamber of Commerce office was not available this meeting only. Fifteen members and guests were present.

George Reggen of Ontario was introduced to the club by Fred Smith and was admitted to membership.

It was announced that three members of the club had received National Coin Week awards.

Fred Coops gave a short talk on Pioneer Gold, especially in Salt Lake City. He displayed a Mormon Five-Dollar piece from this interesting period of numismatic history.

— BRYAN BURKE, Secretary

SAN JOSE COIN CLUB— The 54th meeting was held at the De Anza hotel with a total attendance of 24. The following were elected to office for the period ending Dec. 31, 1951: President, Charles V. Kappen; Vice-President, Clifford D. Anderson; Secretary, George F. Kohl; Treasurer, Vincent Guarnera; Librarian and Historian, George F. Hodges; Board of Governors, Charles Knickerbocker and Joseph Pepitone. Active participation in the Santa Clara county fair is assured with a booth and exhibit.

Roy Hill of San Francisco spoke on the subject, "A Geographical Tour of the Lands of the Ancient Coins." The following new members were received: George W. Jenott, Jr., E. C. Merritt, Sanford R. Parks.

We were also privileged at recent meetings to have talks by Harvey L. Hansen, secretary of the Better Business Bureau, on the subject, "Numismatics, Yes or No," and George F. Hodges on the "Unique Story of Our Freedom As Told by the Sense of Our Cents." The club auctions have gained each month in their popularity due to the efficient management of our auctioneer, Earl A. Parker of San Francisco. During the summer months the club is planning outdoor meetings with a social hour and refreshments as an added feature.

— GEORGE F. KOHL, Secretary

SEATTLE COIN CLUB— The 177th meeting was held at the Frye Hotel on June 28, with President Waldo Christianson presiding. Twenty-seven members and one guest were present.

A letter from the A.N.A. requesting papers for the convention was read.

The subject of the evening was "My Favorite Coin" with each member displaying a coin following this theme. Each exhibitor made a few remarks about the coin or coins displayed.

Exhibits:

A. O. Hedmark: 2 Francs France inset with diamonds.

Steve Bibler: Oregon Exchange Company \$5.00 gold.

Gene DeNise: Pradeaux, *Numismatic History of Mexico* and Gibbs, *Chinese Imperial Names*.

Ben Gorlick: Siege Pieces of Ireland, Holland, and France.

Gerald Cuthbert: Rhode Island Token.

Edward Fleider: Notes of the First National Bank of Idaho.

Carl Olander: \$10.00 gold 1901.

A. C. Dermond: Oak Tree Shilling and 2 Pence.

W. E. Daniel: Pine Tree Shilling, and Peso salvaged from Manila Bay following liberation.

Bert Wagner: 10 Wood's Farthings and 1/2 pennies and 2 Voce Populi pennies.

Dave Graham: 1662 Klippe of Saxony. Lola Cliffe: Board of U. S. cents.

Waldo Christianson: 2 Tetradrachms of Athens, Maundy money of England, and British Museum Guide to *Principal Coins of the Greeks*.

An auction of gold and other coins followed adjournment.

— W. E. DANIEL, Secretary

SYRACUSE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meeting was held June 15 with 12 attending and Charles T. Heaton presiding.

Charles Heaton and Charles Foster told the main topics of discussion at the business meeting and other meetings of the Empire State Numismatic Association's Convention which was held here in Syracuse last month at Hotel Syracuse. Mr. Foster also told of the numerous and interesting exhibits at the convention.

The next main topic of discussion was on ways to better the club and to get in new members. One of the main improvements given was that a better program along with the business program could be inserted. It could be more interesting than in the past. The visitors to the meeting were then asked what they would like to see in future meetings or what they would expect to see in a meeting. The two major improvements were more exhibits and better and more interesting speeches.

The rest of the evening was spent in identifying Ray Williamson's coins which he brought back from his recent trip to Italy. Charles Foster also gave a short dissertation on some rare coins which he had with him, i.e., the original George Washington silver dollar.

— BRUCE R. GIBBS, Secretary

TRI-COUNTY COIN CLUBS — The first annual meeting of the Panther Valley Coin Club, Monroe County Coin Club and the Lehigh Valley Coin Club was held at the Bossard's Hotel, 1001 Mahoning St., Lehigh, Pa., Sunday, May 27, with 66 members and guests present.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foster, Rushville, N. Y., were our guests.

The program started at 1 p.m. with the registration and then a trip through the Panther Valley and a visit to the coal mines. Luncheon was served at 5:30 p.m.

John Elsabee, President of the Panther Valley Coin Club, welcomed the members and guests. The address was given by Wayne Reber and was enjoyed by all.

There was an unusually fine display of coins and awards were given to the best displays.

Music was presented throughout the entire program and when it was time to go home we had one of the finest get-togethers and we are planning to hold one each year in the future.

The Lehigh Valley Coin Club is preparing to have charge of the affair next year.

— K. LOBB AND K. FREEZE,
Secretaries

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — At the May meeting of the Society the members present all participated in a discussion of National Coin Week activities and began thinking about

1952 activities — providing posters long in advance and posting representatives at the exhibit placed in the Smithsonian Institution.

The main feature of the evening was an illustrated lecture by M. L. Peterson on "The Methods of Coinage from Earliest Times to the Present." Pete had many examples of the various techniques and pictures of the ancient machinery were projected on a screen for better discussion of methods.

The June meeting was attended by only 12 members and was a general business meeting. Part of the discussion featured a permanent display by the Society in a local bank and a formal committee to establish such a display will be appointed at the next meeting. Decision was also made to publish the Society's Constitution and a complete list of members at an early date.

— COL. H. A. ATKINSON, Secretary

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COIN CLUB

— The 203rd regular meeting was called to order at 8:15 p.m. on Tuesday evening, June 19, in the New Rochelle YMCA. President Pearson welcomed the members present and two guests, Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Franz. Julius Guttig had had some discussion during the month about the 18 showcases which had been jointly owned by the New York clubs. The feeling was generally expressed that they should be distributed. It was planned to write Mr. Dewey who probably had more exact information about the original quantity purchased by our club.

Pitt Skipton reported that it was necessary to remit \$5 in order to continue with the incorporation of the club. This met with the members' approval.

Mr. Marsden had received two letters requesting exhibits for the County Trust Company of Larchmont. Mr. Skipton as chairman of the exhibit committee will make the proper arrangements.

No specific preferences or suggestions about a medal have been received by the medal committee to date.

The regular meeting was adjourned at 8:45 after which Ken Marsden as auctioneer carried on for about an hour and a half auctioning off 126 lots. This was a very lively auction and many interesting items were offered.

— L. F. BARCUS, Secretary

WICHITA COIN CLUB — The 52nd meeting was held at the home of President O. J. Selfridge, 830 N. Broadview, on the east lawn.

Lewis Reagan again had some slides to exhibit, many of which were new. All enjoyed the showing and his talk concerning each as it appeared on the screen.

A vote of thanks was given to the hostess, Mrs. O. J. Selfridge, for her part in making a most enjoyable evening by serving refreshments and luncheon, a very tasty delight to all. The annual watermelon feed, originated by Secretary H. Spore, held at his home for the past two years, is again being looked forward to. This taking the place of our meeting in July, and with no meeting in August, our June meeting closes the season until Sept. 20.

Attendance numbered 39, including visitors and our new junior member, Donald Mead, of 2719 Classen, Wichita.

— H. G. SPORE, Secretary

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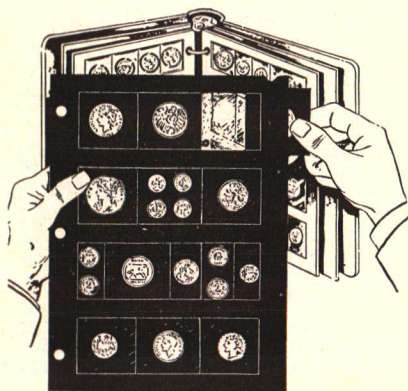
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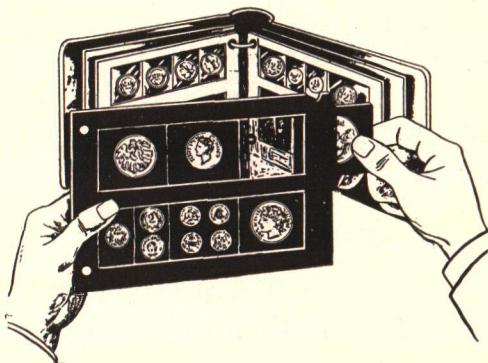
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GEM PROOFS of 1858, 1859, 1862, 1863, 1864, etc., through 1907 and beautiful matt proofs of the St. Gaudens' type will attract discriminating buyers.

MINT MARKS include the Carson City pieces and of course, San Francisco, New Orleans and Denver with the 1927-S an outstanding item.

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COIN GLASS listed in June **MONTHLY** proved quite popular with Coin Collectors and for good reason — they make for interesting conversation pieces. A few items still on hand.

MADE IN 1892 for the **Columbian Exposition**, **Coin Glass** is just coming into its own as a collector's item and will probably increase, both in popularity and in price. Even one piece is decorative.

PAPER MONEY COLLECTION will be offered at Auction in a catalogue being prepared for September Auction Sale. Other fine coins will also be listed.

COPY OF DR. LIMPERT'S book on **U. S. Paper Money** (with illustrations) suggested. We have it at \$7.50 postpaid. Really worth-while.

GALLERY GOINS-ON include the July Fixed Price List, August Convention in Phoenix and September Auction Catalogue.

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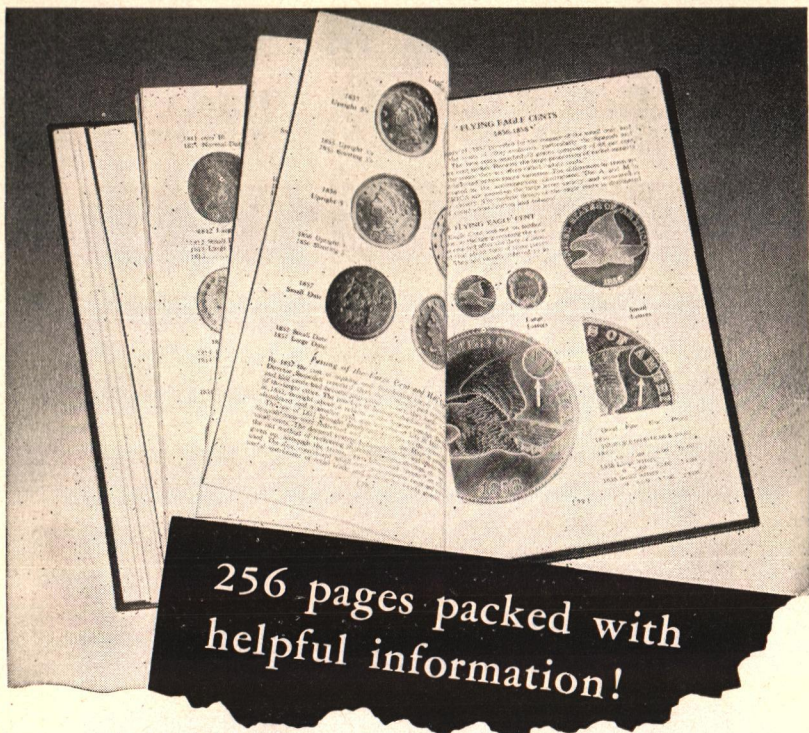
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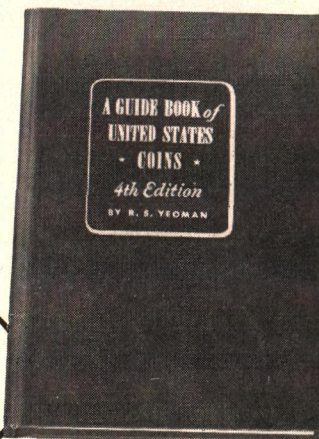
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| | | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| 1849 | Closed wreath, V.F. 7.50; E.F. | \$10.00 |
| 1849 | Open wreath, Fine 6.00; E. F. | 8.50 |
| 1849-O | Very fine | 7.00 |
| 1849-D | Very fine | 17.50 |
| 1849-C | Fine, was mounted | 15.00 |
| 1850 | Fine 5.50; unc. gem | 12.50 |
| 1850-O | Extremely fine | 20.00 |
| 1851 | Fine 5.50; V.F. 6.00; E.F. 6.50; unc. | 8.25 |
| 1851-O | Fine 6.00; V.F. | 7.00 |
| 1852 | Fine 5.50; V.F. 6.00; unc. | 7.50 |
| 1853 | Fine 5.50; V.F. 6.00; unc. | 7.00 |
| 1854 | Type I, V.F. 5.50; unc. | 7.50 |
| 1854 | Type II, V.F. 6.50; E.F. 9.00; unc. | 11.95 |
| 1855 | Fine 5.00; V.F. | 7.25 |
| 1855-C | Very fine | 42.50 |
| 1856 | Fine 5.50; V.F. | 6.00 |
| 1857 | Very fine | 5.50 |
| 1857-C | Fine with edge cuts | 20.00 |
| 1858 | Extremely fine | 7.00 |
| 1859 | Extremely fine | 8.50 |
| 1859 | E.F. with 2 light edge dents | 6.00 |
| 1861 | V.F. 5.50; E.F. | 7.00 |
| 1862 | V.F. 5.50; unc. | 7.50 |
| 1873 | V.F. 5.50; unc. | 8.00 |
| 1874 | V.F. 5.50; unc. | 7.00 |
| 1874 | Brilliant proof surface | 30.00 |
| 1879 | Uncirculated | 17.50 |
| 1881 | Impaired proof | 15.00 |
| 1883 | Uncirculated | 9.50 |
| 1884 | Proof | 16.00 |
| 1885 | Proof | 17.50 |
| 1886 | Impaired proof | 13.50 |
| 1887 | Uncirculated | 12.50 |
| 1888 | Brilliant proof | 17.50 |
| 1889 | Uncirculated 7.50; proof | 17.50 |

U. S. QUARTER EAGLES (\$2.50)

| | | |
|--------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1834 | Fine 11.50; E.F. | 22.50 |
| 1836 | Fine 10.00; V.F. | 12.50 |
| 1838 | Fine 12.50; V.F. | 15.00 |
| 1839-O | Very fine | 15.00 |
| 1839-C | Extremely fine | 25.00 |
| 1843-C | Large date, fine | 12.50 |
| 1845 | Very fine | 12.50 |
| 1846-O | Very fine | 11.00 |
| 1846-D | Very fine | 12.50 |
| 1847-C | Very fine | 12.50 |
| 1850 | Very fine | 10.00 |
| 1850-O | Very fine | 10.00 |
| 1851 | Very fine 10.00; unc. | 12.25 |
| 1851-O | Fine | 10.00 |
| 1851-C | Very fine | 13.25 |
| 1852 | Very fine | 10.00 |
| 1853 | Very fine 10.00; unc. | 12.25 |
| 1854 | Very fine | 10.00 |
| 1854-O | V.F. 10.00; unc. gem | 13.75 |
| 1855 | V.F. scratched | 10.00 |
| 1856 | Very fine | 10.00 |
| 1856-S | Very good | 9.25 |
| 1861 | V.F. 10.00; E.F. | 11.75 |
| 1861-S | About very fine | 12.50 |
| 1867-S | Very fine | 15.00 |
| 1868 | Extremely fine | 22.50 |
| 1867-S | Fine | 12.50 |
| 1870-S | Fine | 12.50 |
| 1871-S | Abt. V.F. 12.25; V.F. | 13.75 |

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------|
| 1872-S | Very fine | \$15.00 |
| 1873 | Very good | 8.00 |
| 1873 | V.F. 10.00; E.F. 12.50; unc. | 15.00 |
| 1875-S | Very fine | 11.50 |
| 1877-S | Very fine | 10.50 |
| 1878 | V.F. 10.00; E.F. 11.75; unc. | 12.75 |
| 1878-S | F. 9.00; V.F. 10.25; E.F. | 11.75 |
| 1879 | Fine 9.50; V.F. | 10.25 |
| 1879-S | Very fine | 10.25 |
| 1880 | Extremely fine | 22.00 |
| 1886 | Uncirculated | 17.50 |
| 1888 | V.F. 10.25; E.F. | 12.00 |
| 1889 | Uncirculated | 14.75 |
| 1891 | Extremely fine | 11.85 |
| 1893 | Uncirculated | 12.00 |
| 1898 | Uncirculated | 11.75 |
| 1899 | E.F. 11.00; unc. | 12.00 |
| 1900 | Unc. 11.25; proof | 18.25 |
| 1901 | Uncirculated | 11.85 |
| 1902 | V.F. 10.00; E.F. 11.00; unc. | 12.25 |
| 1903 | E.F. 11.00; unc. | 12.00 |
| 1904 | Uncirculated | 12.25 |
| 1905 | Uncirculated | 11.75 |
| 1906 | Uncirculated | 12.00 |
| 1907 | Uncirculated | 11.50 |
| Indian Head Quarter Eagles 1908- | | |
| 1929 Very fine ea. 6.00; unc. ea. 7.50 (except 1911-D, 1914-D, 1925-D) | | |
| 1914-D | V.F. 6.75; unc. | 9.50 |
| 1925-D | V.F. 6.50; unc. | 9.00 |

U. S. THREE DOLLARS, GOLD

| | | |
|--------|--|-------|
| 1854 | Fine 14.00; V.F. 15.00; unc. gem | 25.50 |
| 1854-O | Very fine | 18.75 |
| 1855 | Fine 14.00; V.F. 15.00; E.F. 17.50; unc. | 23.00 |
| 1855-S | Good | 13.50 |
| 1856 | V.F. 15.00; unc. gem | 22.50 |
| 1856-S | Fine | 16.00 |
| 1857 | Fine 14.50; V.F. | 18.50 |
| 1857-S | Extremely fine, choice | 37.50 |
| 1858 | Very fine, choice | 50.00 |
| 1859 | V.F. 17.50; E.F. 21.50; unc. gem | 26.50 |
| 1860 | Fine 17.50; V.F. | 22.50 |
| 1860-S | Very good | 17.50 |
| 1861 | Extremely fine | 21.50 |
| 1862 | Very fine, choice | 18.00 |
| 1863 | V.F. 22.50; E.F. | 28.50 |
| 1864 | V.F. 22.50; E.F. choice | 26.00 |
| 1865 | Uncirculated | 90.00 |
| 1866 | Very fine | 22.50 |
| 1867 | Extremely fine | 30.00 |
| 1868 | V.F. 22.50; E.F. | 26.50 |
| 1869 | Fine 18.00; E.F. | 26.50 |
| 1870 | Fair 12.00; V.F. 21.50; ex. fine, choice | 28.50 |
| 1871 | Very fine | 27.50 |
| 1872 | V.F. 23.00; unc. | 28.00 |
| 1874 | V.F. 15.00; E.F. 16.00; unc. gem | 20.00 |
| 1878 | V.F. 15.00; unc. | 18.50 |
| 1878 | Proof surface | 65.00 |
| 1879 | Uncirculated | 30.00 |
| 1882 | Unc. 34.00; hairlined proof | 42.50 |
| 1883 | E.F. 32.00; unc. | 38.50 |
| 1885 | Uncirculated, gem | 38.00 |
| 1886 | Extremely fine, choice | 32.50 |
| 1888 | V.F. 20.00; unc. | 25.00 |
| 1889 | Very fine | 25.00 |

Stack's

12 West 46th Street

New York 19, N. Y.

AUGUST, 1951

901

THE DEADLINE

For receipt of consignments for the auction
to be held at the Convention of the

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

at Santa Barbara November 2, 3 and 4

was originally set at August 15th. However, as this announcement is being written (July 4th) the maximum number of lots — excellent material — has already been reached, and we must regretfully decline any additional for this sale.

The Catalogue will be sent in due course to all on the mailing list of THE NUMISMATIST, and to any others who sent bids for my first sale at Santa Cruz in April, or who returned the reply card.

The list of prices realized will be furnished free *exclusively* to those who send us a stamped and addressed envelope for mailing; please note exact conditions.

November is a delightful month in Santa Barbara — and this fact, plus the efficient advance preparation by the committees for the three days to be spent — or rather invested — at the Convention, should make the occasion one of happy memory.

WITTLIN'S

P.O. Box 2213

Carmel, California

THE DAKOTA SALE (Our 105th)

To be held in September, will include the following:

SILVER DOLLARS: Unusually complete, including 1895 and some 1840's, proof.

HALVES: Unusually complete, many in choice condition.

QUARTERS: 1796, 1849-O, 53/52, 55-O-S, 56-S, 78-S, 1916 L.S.

DIMES: 1796-97-98-1800-01-02-03, 60-O, and virtually all S Mints, many in choice condition.

HALF DIMES: 1794-95-96-97-1800-01-03-05.

LARGE CENTS: 1793 Lettered edge, uncirculated, as are many other scarce dates; 1799 and 1804 very fine.

HALF CENTS: 1793 uncirculated, five other dates in proof.

Sooner or Later the Rarities Appear in Our Sales

Catalog Free. Price List 50c

Commission Still as Low as 10c

SOME OF OUR BUYING PRICES FOR HALVES

| Date | Catalog | We Pay | Date | Catalog | We Pay |
|--------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|
| 1839-O V.F. | \$ 7.50 | \$ 6.00 | 1877 Proof | \$10.00 | \$ 8.00 |
| 1839-O Unc. | 20.00 | 16.00 | 1886 Proof | 12.50 | 10.50 |
| 1839 No dra- | | | 1890 Proof | 10.00 | 8.00 |
| pery, unc. | 20.00 | 14.00 | 1891 Proof | 10.00 | 8.00 |
| 1853 Unc. | 6.00 | 4.50 | 1907 Proof | 12.50 | 10.00 |
| 1855 Proof | 60.00 | 50.00 | 1908 Proof | 12.50 | 10.00 |
| 1856 Proof | 50.00 | 40.00 | 1910 Proof | 12.50 | 10.00 |
| 1863 Proof | 15.00 | 11.00 | 1911 Proof | 10.00 | 8.00 |
| 1864 Proof | 12.50 | 10.00 | 1916-S Unc. | 40.00 | 32.00 |
| 1865 Proof | 12.50 | 9.00 | 1918-D Unc. | 35.00 | 26.00 |
| 1868 Proof | 12.50 | 8.50 | | | |

Send complete list for our offer. Our traveling representative will make a personal call where the collection warrants.

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PAUL KAGIN

& Coin Company

Des Moines 9, Iowa

AMERICA'S LEADING COIN AUCTIONEERS

COLLECTIONS AND LOTS

| | | |
|-------|---|----------|
| 1202. | Collection of Porcelain Money and Medals. The finest collection we have ever seen, perhaps the greatest in the world! (The greatest collection of Porcelain Money and Medals we have hitherto noted was the collection of an officer of the Polish generality with 450 different pieces.) The offered collection contains 670 different pieces in very fine-extremely fine condition. List on request | \$670.00 |
| 1203. | Important collection of Emergency Paper Money. 16,000 different pieces 1914-1923, and about 4000 duplicates, in 25 albums. For the most part uncirculated. This is the greatest collection of Emergency Paper Money we have ever handled! | 215.00 |
| 1204. | Collection of German Emergency Coins 1918-1923. 3138 different pieces, among them 205 tokens of Army or prisoner-of-war camps. Very fine-extremely fine condition | 275.00 |
| 1205. | Collection of German Emergency Coins 1918-1923. 816 different pieces. Very fine-extremely fine | 38.50 |
| 1206. | German Velvet, Silk, Linen and Homespun Money of Bielefeld, 1919-1923. 856 pieces: 23 Linen to 25 Marks, 31 Silk to 25 Marks, 194 Linen to 500 Marks, 35 Linen to 1000 Marks in green, 185 Linen to 1000 Marks in yellow, 40 Silk to 1000 Marks in green, 90 Silk to 1000 Marks in yellow, 12 Homespun to 5000 Marks, 10 Linen to 10,000 Marks, 195 Silk to 1 Goldmark, and 41 other pieces. All together | 400.00 |
| 1207. | Coins of the world. 40 Kilogrammes (about 88 lbs.!), estimated at 10,000 pieces, in copper, brass, aluminum, zinc, etc. Without German coins after 1874 A.D. Unsorted and undescribed, a very interesting lot! Good-extremely fine condition | 126.50 |
| 1223. | 40 different porcelain coins in very fine condition | 7.50 |
| 1224. | 60 different porcelain coins in very fine condition | 11.35 |
| 1225. | 19 different porcelain medals in very fine condition | 17.20 |
| 1226. | 46 different porcelain medals in very fine condition | 43.50 |
| 1227. | 100 different porcelain medals in very fine condition | 97.65 |
| 1228. | North, Central and South America. 46 silver coins, mostly different, 19th-20th century. Undescribed. 164 grammes=nearly 6 ounces. Fine-extremely fine | 10.00 |
| 1229. | Africa and Asia. 46 silver coins, mostly different, 19th-20th century. Undescribed. 141 grammes=nearly 5 ounces. Fine-very fine condition | 9.00 |
| 1230. | Italy. 26 silver coins, mostly different and mostly 19th century. Undescribed. 80 grammes=nearly 3 ounces. Fine-very fine | 5.00 |
| 1231. | Balkan States. 28 silver coins, mostly different, 19th-20th century. Undescribed. 100 g.=3½ ounces. Fine-extremely fine | 6.50 |
| 1232. | Poland. 27 silver coins, mostly different, 16th-20th century. Undescribed. 93 g.=3 ounces. Mostly fine | 6.00 |
| 1233. | Russia and Finland. 52 silver coins, 16th-20th century. Undescribed. 128 g.=4½ ounces. Fine-extremely fine | 7.50 |
| 1234. | German Bracteates, 12th-13th century. 33 pieces, 13 of them described. Fine-very fine. List on request! | 40.00 |
| 1235. | German Bracteates. 20 lion bracteates of the sons of Henry the Lion, 1195-1202 A.D., in 7 varieties, founded at Hohen-Volkfin in Hanover. Fine-very fine, undescribed. | 10.00 |
| 1236. | The earliest Lottery Medal of the world! Erfurt, undated (1695, by Hiob Ludolph). Silver. View of Erfurt, Hanover and Leipzig. R. Rainbow, etc. 29g, 42 mm. Leitzm.820. Very fine and rare! | 22.50 |
| 1237. | Old porcelain plates of Misnia, ca. 1730-1763. Swords mark. 5 pieces, white and blue with rich gilding. Diameter 20 cm=8 inches. Very fine condition. Together | 20.00 |
| 1238. | Old porcelain vase with lid, ca. 1850. S mark (Saxony). With hand painting on both sides (nosegay). Blue, red, violet, green, white, etc. 28.5 x 14 cm=ca. 11 x 5½ inches. Very fine | 7.00 |
| 1239. | Marks and Counters. 210 pieces in copper, brass, aluminum, etc. Undescribed. Mostly fine-very fine | 10.00 |
| 1240. | Greek Coins. 14 bronze coins of Syrakusai, Sikelia, of the time 357-216 B.C. Each coin is properly attributed and described in envelope. Nearly all different. Mostly very good | 11.50 |
| 1241. | Greek Bronze Coins. 28 pieces, all different. Undescribed. Fair-very good condition | 14.00 |
| 1242. | Roman Bronze Coins. 50 pieces of the later emperors, all different, partly described. Mostly very good condition | 7.50 |
| 1243. | Medieval Silver Coins from France, England, the Netherlands, Italy, etc., without Germany. 27 different pieces, all described. Mostly very good-fine condition | 6.50 |
| 1244. | 10 different Thalers of the world. Each coin is properly attributed and described in envelope. Very good—very fine | 9.30 |
| 1245. | 25 different Thalers of the world. Each coin is properly attributed and described in envelope. Very good-very fine | 27.50 |
| 1246. | 50 different Thalers of the world. Each coin is properly attributed and described in envelope. Very good-very fine | 50.00 |
| 1247. | 75 different Thalers of the world. Each coin is properly attributed and described in envelope. Very good—very fine | 83.50 |
| 1248. | 100 different Thalers of the world. Each coin is properly attributed and described in envelope. Very good—very fine | 130.00 |
| 1249. | 200 different Thalers of the world. Each coin is properly attributed and described in envelope. Very good—very fine | 285.00 |

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Orders placed by air mail will be confirmed by me also by air mail with advice as to what I can reserve for you. As in most cases I have only one example of each number for sale and this may be sold when your order is received, please send alternative numbers or instruct me if I may send another lot somewhat like it if possible.

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Coins — Medals — Paper Money

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LIBERTY SEATED DIMES

| | | | |
|---|---------|---|---------|
| 1796 RARE, first Type, good | \$17.50 | 1853-O Arrows, very good | \$ 1.50 |
| 1796 RARE, very good - fine | 32.50 | 1853-O Arrows, fine | 2.00 |
| 1797 RARE, 13 stars, good | 22.50 | 1856-O Very good | 1.50 |
| 1797 13 stars, VG | 35.00 | 1856-O Fine | 2.00 |
| 1797 16 star variety, very scarce, VG | 45.00 | 1856-O Very fine | 2.50 |
| 1800 Holed, fair | 1.00 | 1857-O Very good | 1.00 |
| 1804 Very clear date, very scarce, 13 stars, good | 27.50 | 1857-O Fine | 1.25 |
| 1804 Light nicks in field, fine | 40.00 | 1857-O Very fine | 1.50 |
| 1805 Fair | 1.50 | 1858-O Fine | 3.00 |
| 1805 Slightly bent, 4 berries, VF | 15.00 | 1858-S Rare, fine | 12.50 |
| 1807 Good | 3.00 | 1859 Scarce, very good | 1.00 |
| 1807 Good | 5.00 | 1859-O Fine | 1.50 |
| 1809 RARE, good | 8.50 | 1859-O Very fine | 2.00 |
| 1811 Over 9, good | 5.00 | 1859-S Very good, rare | 9.00 |
| 1814 Very sharp date, large date, good | 2.00 | 1860 Good | .75 |
| 1814 Large date, VF | 7.50 | 1861-S Very scarce, fine | 7.50 |
| 1814 Small date, good | 2.00 | 1862-S Very good | 5.00 |
| 1820 Good | 1.25 | 1863-S Very good | 3.75 |
| 1820 VG | 2.00 | 1864 Only 39,000! Very good | 5.00 |
| 1821 Large date, good | .75 | 1864-S Fair | .75 |
| 1821 Large date, fine | 2.25 | 1865 Very scarce! Very fine | 7.00 |
| 1821 Small date, VG | 2.00 | 1866 Very scarce! Very fine | 6.50 |
| 1823 22 Good | 1.00 | 1867-S Very good - fine | 5.00 |
| 1823 Good | 1.00 | 1871-S Very good - fine | 6.00 |
| 1824 over 22 Good | 1.50 | 1872 Fine | 1.25 |
| 1824 over 22 Very good | 5.00 | 1872-S Very scarce, ex. fine | 12.50 |
| 1825 Good | 1.25 | 1873 Arrows, very good | .75 |
| 1828 Small date, VG | 2.00 | 1873-CC Very rare! Good - very good, Arrows | 87.50 |
| 1831 Very good | .75 | 1873-S Fine | 6.75 |
| 1834 Large 4, very good | .75 | 1874 Very good | .75 |
| 1834 Small 4, good | .75 | 1874-S Very good | 6.00 |
| 1834 Small 4, RARE, very good | 1.00 | 1875 Very fine | .75 |
| 1834 Small 4, very scarce, fine | 2.00 | 1876 Very fine | .75 |
| 1834 Small 4, very fine | 2.50 | 1876 Ex. fine | 1.00 |
| 1835 Very good | .75 | 1877 Very fine | .75 |
| 1836 Very good | .75 | 1883 Very fine | .75 |
| 1837 Bust, good | .75 | 1884-S Fine | 5.50 |
| 1837 Bust, very good | 1.00 | 1886 Very fine | .75 |
| 1838-O No stars, ex. fine | 9.00 | 1886-S Fine - very fine | 5.00 |
| 1838-O No stars, good | 1.50 | 1887 Very fine | .75 |
| 1838-O No stars, very good | 2.00 | 1887 Ex. fine | 1.00 |
| 1838 With stars, V. good | 1.00 | 1888-S Very fine | 1.50 |
| 1839 Good | .75 | 1889 Very fine | .75 |
| 1839-O Very good | 1.25 | 1889-S Very good | 2.00 |
| 1840 No drapery, good | .75 | 1890-S Very fine | 1.50 |
| 1840 No drapery, very good | 1.25 | 1891 Nearly uncirculated | 1.00 |
| 1840 No drapery, ex. fine | 3.00 | 1891-O Very good | .75 |
| 1840-O No drapery, good | 1.00 | 1891-O Fine | 1.00 |
| 1841 Drapery, very good | .75 | 1891-O Very fine | 1.75 |
| 1841-O Very good | .75 | 1891-O Lib. Seated Dime, ex. fine | 2.25 |
| 1842 Very good | .75 | 1891-S Very good | .75 |
| 1843 Very good | .75 | | |
| 1843 Fine | 1.25 | | |
| 1844 Rare "Orphan Annie," good | 5.00 | | |
| 1845 Very fine | 1.50 | | |
| 1845 Ex. fine | 2.00 | | |
| 1845-O Scarce, fair | 1.50 | | |
| 1845-O Good | 3.00 | | |
| 1847 Ex. fine | 4.00 | | |
| 1848 Very good | 1.25 | | |
| 1848 Lib. Seated Dime, fine | 1.50 | | |
| 1849 Lib. Seated Dime, good | .75 | | |
| 1849 Very good | 1.00 | | |
| 1849-O Very good | 2.00 | | |
| 1850 Fine | .75 | | |
| 1850-O Fine | 4.00 | | |
| 1851 Very fine | 1.25 | | |
| 1852-O Very good | 2.00 | | |
| 1853-O Fair | .75 | | |

UNCIRCULATED

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 1833 Last 3 high | 4.00 |
| 1851 Brilliant | 5.00 |
| 1853 Arrows | 2.50 |
| 1857 Brilliant unc. | 2.50 |
| 1876 Brilliant unc. | 2.50 |
| 1884-S Brilliant unc. | 19.00 |
| 1887-S Brilliant unc. | 3.50 |
| 1891 Brilliant unc. | 1.75 |
| 1891-O | 5.00 |

BRILLIANT PROOFS

| | |
|------|-------|
| 1860 | 12.00 |
| 1862 | 7.00 |
| 1872 | 6.00 |
| 1874 | 5.00 |
| 1875 | 5.00 |
| 1876 | 4.50 |

BEN'S STAMP & COIN COMPANY

31 North Clark Street

Chicago 2, Illinois

CHOICE U. S. (continued)

Dimes

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| 1883 Bril. unc. | \$ 1.15 |
| 1898 Unc. | 2.00 |
| 1900 Unc. | 2.20 |
| 1900-S A.U. | 8.40 |
| 1900-S X.F. | 5.25 |
| 1912-D Unc. | 2.00 |
| 1916 Old style br. unc. | 1.60 |
| 1916-S Old style br. unc. | 2.40 |
| 1916 Mercury br. unc. | .90 |
| 1916-D F. | 9.00 |
| 1916-D V.G. | 5.00 |
| 1921 F. | 2.00 |
| 1923 Bril. unc. | 1.90 |
| 1928 Bril. unc. | 1.40 |

Twenty Cents

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 1878 Bril. proof | 31.00 |
|-----------------------|-------|

Quarters

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| 1828 V.F. | 7.00 |
| 1858-O X.F. | 3.50 |
| 1873 A.U. | 2.75 |
| 1876 A.U. | 1.75 |
| 1892-S V.F. | 4.25 |
| 1896 A.U. | 3.75 |
| 1900 Unc. | 3.75 |
| 1903 Bril. unc. | 3.90 |
| 1906-D Unc. | 3.00 |
| 1915 A.U. | 6.00 |
| 1917-D T 1 Bril. unc. | 10.00 |
| 1917-D T 1 A.U. | 7.50 |
| 1917-S T 1 Br. unc. | 13.50 |
| 1917 T2 X.F. | 2.75 |
| 1917-S T2 Bril. unc. | 15.00 |
| 1918-D X.F. | 5.00 |
| 1919 A.U. | 8.50 |
| 1920-D Bril. unc. | 30.00 |
| 1921 F. | 8.00 |
| 1923 Bril. unc. | 4.70 |
| 1925 Bril. unc. | 2.90 |
| 1926 Bril. unc. | 3.25 |
| 1926-D Bril. unc. | 1.25 |
| 1927-D Bril. unc. | 2.75 |
| 1928-D Bril. unc. | 1.90 |
| 1929 A.U. | 1.25 |
| 1932 Unc. | 1.10 |
| 1932-D A.U. | 22.50 |
| 1932-D X.F. | 9.00 |
| 1932-S A.U. | 9.00 |
| 1932-S X.F. | 4.00 |
| 1934 H.M. Unc. | 2.20 |
| 1934-D Bril. unc. | 2.10 |
| 1935-D Bril. unc. | 2.50 |

U. S. Half Dollars

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1794 F. | 32.50 |
| 1807 Bust R. A.U. | 9.00 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 1818/7 A.U. | \$ 4.50 |
| 1819 Unc. | 5.25 |
| 1824/21 Unc. | 9.50 |
| 1827 Straight 2. Br. unc. | 4.25 |
| 1828 Str. 2. L8. unc. | 7.50 |
| 1834 Sm. D & letters. Br. unc. | 4.00 |
| 1845-O Dbil. cut. A.U. | 15.00 |
| 1848 A.U. | 6.50 |
| 1858-S X.F. | 22.00 |
| 1861 Unc. | 4.00 |
| 1867-S A.U. | 9.00 |
| 1869 Unc. | 4.50 |
| 1874 Unc. | 4.25 |
| 1894-S F. | 2.40 |
| 1900 Unc. | 4.00 |
| 1901-S V.F. | 14.00 |
| 1918 A.U. | 20.00 |
| 1934 Bril. unc. | 2.00 |
| 1935 Unc. | 1.90 |
| 1936-D Bril. unc. | 1.50 |
| 1937 Bril. unc. | 1.40 |
| 1942 Bril. proof | 2.50 |

U. S. Dollars

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| 1798 Large eagle A.U. | 27.00 |
| 1802/1 A.U. | 30.00 |
| 1878-CC Bril. unc. | 4.00 |
| 1888-O A.U. | 9.50 |
| 1891-O Unc. | 11.50 |
| 1894-S Bril. unc. | 4.60 |

U. S. Gold Dollar

| | |
|----------------|------|
| 1862 X.F. | 5.00 |
|----------------|------|

Canada

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| 1858 20¢ Unc. | 4.00 |
| 1858 20¢ A.U. | 3.00 |
| 1870 50¢ A.U. | 4.00 |
| 1886 10¢ V.F. | 1.25 |
| 1888 25¢ V.F. | 3.00 |
| 1888 10¢ Unc. | 3.00 |
| 1892 25¢ X.F. | 2.50 |
| 1897 5¢ Unc. | 1.00 |
| 1903 H 10¢ Unc. | 1.10 |

New Brunswick

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| 1862 20¢ V.F. | 2.60 |
| 1864 10¢ Rare. V.F. | 4.00 |
| 1864 20¢ F. | 1.90 |

Newfoundland

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| 1865 20¢ X.F. | 1.75 |
| 1898 20¢ V.F. | 1.00 |
| 1899 50¢ X.F. | 1.75 |
| 1907 50¢ X.F. | 2.00 |
| 1909 50¢ V.F. | 1.50 |

On all orders under \$5.00, please include for postage and insurance.

O. B. WINDAU

1565 East 17th Street

Cleveland 14, Ohio

AUGUST, 1951

907

SILVER DOLLARS

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| 1797 10x6 B-3 VF | \$32.50 | 1800 7x6 B-11 VF | \$24.50 |
| 1799 7x6 B-6 F/VF | 19.50 | 1801 7x5 B-2 VF | 26.50 |
| 1799 7x6 B-10 VF | 22.50 | 1802 7x6 B-6 VF | 24.50 |
| | | 1846-0 EF | 12.50 |

MORGAN TYPE

| | Cat. | Unc. | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| 1878(7) Brill. unc. | \$ 2.50 | \$ 2.45 | |
| 1878(8) Brill. unc. | 4.00 | 3.45 | |
| 1878-S Brill. unc. | 2.50 | 1.65 | |
| 1878-CC Nice VF | 5.00 | 1.85 | |
| 1879-S Brill. unc. | 2.50 | 1.65 | |
| 1879-O Brill. unc. | 25.00 | 19.50 | |
| 1879-CC Pr. sur. unc. | 12.50 | 9.50 | |
| 1879-CC Scarce EF | 12.50 | 2.45 | |
| 1880 Brill. unc. | 3.00 | 1.75 | |
| 1880-S Gem unc. | 2.50 | 1.95 | |
| 1880-S Brill. unc. | 2.50 | 1.65 | |
| 1880-O Scarce unc. | 15.00 | 2.95 | |
| 1880-CC Brill. AU | 15.00 | 5.50 | |
| 1880-CC Scarce EF | 15.00 | 3.95 | |
| 1881-S Pr. sur. unc. | 2.50 | 1.95 | |
| 1881-O Brill. unc. | 10.00 | 4.95 | |
| 1881-O Brill. AU | 10.00 | 2.35 | |
| 1882 Brill. unc. | 2.50 | 1.95 | |
| 1882 Brill. AU | 2.50 | 1.35 | |
| 1882-CC Scarce EF | 10.00 | 3.95 | |
| 1882-CC Scarce fine | 10.00 | 2.65 | |
| 1883 Gem unc. | 3.00 | 2.65 | |
| 1883 Brill. unc. | 3.00 | 2.35 | |
| 1883-S Brill. unc. | 6.00 | 3.95 | |
| 1883-S Brill. AU | 6.00 | 1.95 | |
| 1883-O Brill. unc. | 4.00 | 2.95 | |
| 1883-O Nice EF | 4.00 | 1.65 | |
| 1883-CC Scarce VG | 10.00 | 1.65 | |
| 1884 Brill. unc. | 3.00 | 2.25 | |
| 1884-S Brill. AU | 10.00 | 3.75 | |
| 1884-S Nice EF | 10.00 | 2.95 | |
| 1884-S Nice VF | 10.00 | 2.45 | |
| 1884-O Brill. unc. | 5.00 | 2.95 | |
| 1884-CC Brill. unc. | 5.00 | 2.95 | |
| 1885 Brill. unc. | 3.50 | 2.25 | |
| 1885 Brill. AU | 3.50 | 1.35 | |
| 1885-S Gem unc. | 5.00 | 2.95 | |
| 1885-S Brill. unc. | 5.00 | 2.35 | |
| 1885-S Nice EF | 5.00 | 1.65 | |
| 1885-O Brill. AU | 5.00 | 1.95 | |
| 1888-S Pr. sur. unc. | 3.50 | 2.45 | |
| 1888-O Rubbed unc. | 15.00 | 5.95 | |
| 1889 Brill. unc. | 5.00 | 4.25 | |
| 1889-O Brill. unc. | 10.00 | 5.95 | |
| 1889-O Brill. AU | 10.00 | 3.45 | |
| 1889-O Nice EF | 10.00 | 1.65 | |
| 1889-O Nice VF | 10.00 | 1.35 | |
| 1889-CC Brill. unc. | 20.00 | 13.50 | |
| 1889-CC Brill. AU | 20.00 | 6.50 | |
| 1889-CC Nice VF | 20.00 | 1.95 | |
| 1890-S Gem unc. | 2.50 | 2.45 | |
| 1890-O Brill. unc. | 5.00 | 3.50 | |
| 1890-O Brill. AU | 5.00 | 2.25 | |
| 1890-O Nice EF | 5.00 | 1.65 | |

MORGAN TYPE

| | Cat. | Unc. | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| 1890-CC Brill. unc. | \$ 3.50 | \$ 1.95 | |
| 1890-CC Brill. AU | 3.50 | 1.35 | |
| 1891-S Brill. unc. | 2.50 | 1.45 | |
| 1891-O Brill. AU | 12.50 | 5.95 | |
| 1891-O Nice EF | 12.50 | 2.95 | |
| 1891-O Nice VF | 12.50 | 1.95 | |
| 1891-CC Brill. unc. | 3.50 | 2.25 | |
| 1891-CC Brill. AU | 3.50 | 1.35 | |
| 1892 Brill. unc. | 6.00 | 5.50 | |
| 1892-S Brill. unc. | 35.00 | 19.50 | |
| 1892-S Rare EF | 35.00 | 4.95 | |
| 1892-S Scarce VF | 35.00 | 2.95 | |
| 1892-O Brill. AU | 12.50 | 5.75 | |
| 1892-CC Gem unc. | 7.50 | 6.50 | |
| 1892-CC Brill. AU | 7.50 | 1.95 | |
| 1893-S Strictly EF | 150.00 | 34.50 | |
| 1893-S Strictly VF | 150.00 | 19.95 | |
| 1893-S Scarce | 150.00 | 2.45 | |
| 1893-O Scarce VF | 20.00 | 5.75 | |
| 1893-O Nice fine | 20.00 | 2.45 | |
| 1893-CC Choice EF | 20.00 | 3.95 | |
| 1893-CC Nice VF | 20.00 | 2.95 | |
| 1894-S Gem unc. | 5.00 | 3.45 | |
| 1894-S Brill. unc. | 5.00 | 2.95 | |
| 1894-O Brill. unc. | 10.00 | 5.45 | |
| 1894-O Nice F/VF | 10.00 | 1.65 | |
| 1895-S Scarce EF | 15.00 | 3.95 | |
| 1895-S Nice VF | 15.00 | 2.95 | |
| 1895-O Scarce EF | 15.00 | 3.95 | |
| 1895-O Nice VF | 15.00 | 2.95 | |
| 1896 Brill. unc. | Rare | 15.00 | |
| 1896-S Scarce EF | 12.50 | 2.95 | |
| 1896-O Pr. sur. unc. | 15.00 | 8.80 | |
| 1896-O Brill. unc. | 15.00 | 7.90 | |
| 1896-O Brill. AU | 15.00 | 4.45 | |
| 1896-O Nice EF | 15.00 | 2.80 | |
| 1897-S Brill. unc. | 2.50 | 1.45 | |
| 1897-O Nice VF | 10.00 | 1.95 | |
| 1897-O Nice fine | 10.00 | 1.35 | |
| 1899 Brill. unc. | 7.50 | 5.95 | |
| 1899-O Brill. unc. | 10.00 | 4.95 | |
| 1899-O Brill. AU | 10.00 | 2.95 | |
| 1900-S Nice VF | 3.50 | 1.35 | |
| 1900-O Gem unc. | 3.50 | 2.95 | |
| 1900-O Brill. unc. | 3.50 | 2.25 | |
| 1900-O Brill. AU | 3.50 | 1.65 | |
| 1901-S Nice EF | 4.00 | 1.45 | |
| 1901-O Brill. unc. | 5.00 | 3.45 | |
| 1901-O Brill. AU | 5.00 | 1.75 | |
| 1902 Brill. unc. | 6.00 | 3.95 | |
| 1902-O Brill. AU | 12.50 | 2.85 | |
| 1903-S Rare fine | 75.00 | 3.95 | |
| 1903-S Rare VG | 75.00 | 2.95 | |
| 1903-O Rare VF | 150.00 | 19.50 | |
| 1903-O Rare fine | 150.00 | 4.95 | |
| 1904 Brill. unc. | 3.00 | 1.95 | |
| 1904-O Strictly EF | 35.00 | 4.95 | |
| 1923 Brill. unc. (Peace doll) | | 1.95 | |

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Full refund if not entirely satisfied.

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P.O. Box 6615 T Street Station

Washington 9, D.C.

BARBER DIMES

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 1873 Proof | \$4.00 |
| 1877-CC VF | .90 |
| 1882 Unc. | 1.35 |
| 1883 Unc. | 1.35 |
| 1884 Unc. | 1.50 |
| 1885 Unc. | 1.50 |
| 1891 Unc. | 1.00 |
| 1892 Unc. | 3.35 |
| 1893 Unc. | 2.50 |
| 1893 VF | .50 |
| 1897 Unc. | 2.45 |
| 1898 Unc. | 1.60 |
| 1899 Unc. | 2.45 |
| 1900 Unc. | 1.95 |
| 1901 Unc. | 2.45 |
| 1901-O Good | .45 |
| 1902 Unc. | 2.45 |
| 1903 Unc. | 2.50 |
| 1904 Unc. | 2.45 |
| 1905-S VG | .25 |
| 1906 Unc. | 2.50 |
| 1907 Unc. | 1.80 |
| 1907-S VG | .25 |
| 1908 Unc. | 2.45 |
| 1908-D Unc. | 1.95 |
| 1908-O VG | .35 |
| 1909 Proof | 3.25 |
| 1909 Unc. | 1.95 |
| 1909-O VG | .25 |
| 1910 Unc. | 1.90 |
| 1910-S Good | .20 |
| 1910-D VF | .75 |
| 1911 Unc. | 1.75 |
| 1911-D VG | .40 |
| 1912 Unc. | 2.25 |
| 1912-D Unc. | 2.25 |
| 1912-S Unc. | 4.95 |
| 1912-S VG | .30 |
| 1913 Unc. | 2.25 |
| 1913-S Fine | .45 |
| 1914 Unc. | 2.35 |
| 1914-D EF | .75 |
| 1914-S VG | .65 |
| 1915 Unc. | 2.85 |
| 1915 Fine | .45 |
| 1916 Unc. | 1.50 |
| 1916 EF | .55 |

MERCURY DIMES

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 1916 Unc. | \$.75 |
| 1916-S Unc. | 1.50 |
| 1916-S AU | .85 |
| 1916-D Good | 2.95 |
| 1917 Unc. | 1.50 |
| 1917-S Unc. | 1.95 |
| 1917-D EF | 2.50 |
| 1918 Unc. | 5.00 |
| 1918-S EF | .95 |
| 1918-D EF | 1.50 |
| 1919 Unc. | 4.65 |
| 1919 EF | .95 |
| 1919-S EF | 1.95 |
| 1919-D VF | 1.50 |
| 1920 Unc. | 2.65 |
| 1920-S VF | .85 |
| 1920-S VG | .30 |
| 1920-D VF | 1.20 |
| 1921 VF | 6.50 |
| 1921 Good | .30 |
| 1921-D Good | .30 |
| 1923 Unc. | 1.95 |
| 1923 VF | .30 |
| 1923-S Fine | .35 |
| 1924 Unc. | 2.85 |
| 1924-S VF | 1.75 |
| 1924-D VF | 1.95 |
| 1925 Unc. | 2.35 |
| 1925-S Good | .30 |
| 1925-D VF | 1.10 |
| 1926 Unc. | 1.65 |
| 1926-S Fine | 1.00 |
| 1926-S VG | .50 |
| 1926-D Unc. | 5.95 |
| 1926-D VF | 1.10 |
| 1927 Unc. | 1.50 |
| 1927-S Fine | 1.25 |
| 1927-D VF | 2.25 |
| 1927-D Fine | 1.75 |
| 1928 EF | .50 |
| 1928-S VF | 1.00 |
| 1928-D EF | 1.00 |
| 1929 EF | .35 |
| 1929-S Fine | .40 |
| 1929-D Unc. | 1.00 |
| 1930 Unc. | 1.15 |
| 1930-S Unc. | 4.25 |

MERCURY DIMES

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1930-S Fine | \$.30 |
| 1931 Unc. | 1.25 |
| 1931-S VF | .60 |
| 1931-S Fine | .30 |
| 1931-D Unc. | 1.60 |
| 1931-D VF | .60 |
| 1931-D Fine | .30 |
| 1934 Unc. | .60 |
| 1934-D Unc. | .85 |
| 1934-D VF | .35 |
| 1935 Unc. | .45 |
| 1935-S VF | .35 |
| 1935-D Unc. | .75 |
| 1936 Unc. | .45 |
| 1936-S Unc. | .60 |
| 1936-D Unc. | .50 |
| 1937 Unc. | .45 |
| 1937-S Unc. | .45 |
| 1937-D Unc. | .45 |
| 1938 Unc. | .35 |
| 1938-S Unc. | .55 |
| 1938-D Unc. | .35 |
| 1939 Unc. | .30 |
| 1939-S Unc. | .60 |
| 1939-D Unc. | .35 |
| 1940 Unc. | .20 |
| 1940-S Unc. | .30 |
| 1940-D Unc. | .30 |
| 1941 Unc. | .20 |
| 1941-S Unc. | .25 |
| 1941-D Unc. | .30 |
| 1942 Unc. | .30 |
| 1942-S Unc. | .20 |
| 1942-D Unc. | .20 |
| 1943 through 1945-D | .20 each. |

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CARL CURCIO

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good to uncirculated 15.00

1909-1950 Lacking only 3 coins.
Very special 6.25

Singles and rolls also.

JOSEPH L. HAAS

134 Monastery St. Pittsburgh 3, Pa.

LINCOLN CENTS TO HALVES

| LINCOLN CENTS | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | VG. | F. | VF. |
| 1909-S VDB | \$8.00 | \$9.00 | \$10.00 |
| 1909-S, 1931-S | .75 | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| 1910-S, 11-S, 12-S | .15 | .25 | .40 |
| 1911-D, 12-D, 13-D | .15 | .30 | .60 |
| 1913-S, 14-S, 15-S | .15 | .30 | .60 |
| 1914-D | 3.25 | 5.00 | 8.50 |
| 1921-S, 23-S, 24-S | .10 | .30 | .60 |
| 1922-D | .15 | .25 | .45 |
| 1924-D | .30 | .50 | 1.00 |
| 1926-S, 31-D, 33-D | .10 | .15 | .30 |
| All others | .05 | .15 | .25 |

| LIBERTY NICKELS | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Gd. | VG. | F. |
| 1883 NC | \$.10 | \$.15 | \$.25 |
| 83-C, 84, 87, 88, 94 | .40 | .75 | 1.25 |
| 1885 | 6.50 | 8.95 | 12.95 |
| 1886 Fr. 1.25 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.95 |
| 1889 Through 1900 | .25 | .40 | .75 |
| 1901 Through 1912 | .15 | .25 | .50 |
| 1912-D | .20 | .50 | 1.00 |
| 1912-S | 1.50 | 2.50 | 4.50 |

| BUFFALO NICKELS | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | G. | VG. | F. |
| 13-P T1 or 2 | \$.10 | \$.15 | \$.25 |
| 14-P to 27-P | .10 | .20 | .30 |
| 14-P to 27-P Just a shade from | Unc. | 1.50 | |
| 13-D T1 Fr. .15 | .25 | .50 | .75 |
| 13-S T1 Fr. .25 | .50 | .75 | 1.25 |
| 13-D T2 Fr. .40 | .75 | 1.25 | 2.25 |
| 13-S T2 Fr. 1.25 | 3.95 | 6.95 | 9.95 |
| 14-D Fr. .25 | .45 | .95 | 1.75 |
| 15-S, 17-S Fr. .25 | .40 | .65 | 1.50 |
| 14-S, 21-S Fr. .25 | .40 | .65 | 1.50 |
| 24-S, 26-S Fr. .25 | .40 | .65 | 1.50 |
| 15-D, 16-D-S | .25 | .45 | .75 |
| 17-D, 18-D-S | .25 | .45 | .75 |
| 19-D-S, 20-D-S | .25 | .45 | .75 |
| 23-S, 24-D, 27-D-S | .20 | .40 | .65 |
| 25-D-S, 26-D | .25 | .45 | .65 |
| 30-S, 31-S | | .25 | .35 |
| 18-D ov 7 Fr. 1.25 | 2.95 | 4.95 | 8.50 |
| 1937-D 3 Legged | | | 1.25 |
| All others | | | .15 |

| BARBER DIMITS | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | G. | VG. | F. |
| 1892-P-O, 93-P, 94-P, 96-P | \$.30 | \$.50 | \$ 1.00 |
| 93-O-S, 98-O-S, 99-O-S | .35 | .65 | 1.00 |
| 92-S, 94-D, 95-P-S, Fr. .95 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 |
| 1895-O Fair 4.95 | 8.50 | 10.00 | 15.00 |
| 96-O, 97-O-S, 01-S, Fr. .95 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 |
| 1900-P-O-S, 01-P, 97-P | .35 | .65 | 1.00 |
| 02-S, 03-S, 04-S Fr. .50 | .75 | 1.25 | 1.95 |
| 1905 Microscopic "O" | .50 | .75 | 1.00 |
| 10-S, 11-S, 13-S, 15-S | .35 | .65 | 1.00 |
| All the others | .25 | .50 | .75 |

| MERCURY DIMES | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | VG. | F. | VF. |
| 16-D Fr. \$2; G 3.25 | \$4.25 | \$7.50 | \$9.75 |
| 21-P-D | .25 | .50 | 1.25 |
| 25-D, 26-D-S | .25 | .50 | .75 |
| 30-S, 31-P-S-D, 23-S | .35 | .50 | 1.25 |
| 1942 over 1 Dimes XF. \$5.00; Prac. | | | |
| Unc. \$7.50; Brill. Unc. | | | 13.50 |
| All others | .20 | .30 | .50 |

| S. L. QUARTERS | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | G. | VG. | F. |
| 1916 Practically Uncirculated | \$25.00 | \$35.00 | \$65.00 |
| 1916 | .50 | .75 | 1.25 |
| 17-P T1 18-S, 20-S | .50 | .75 | 1.25 |
| 17-D-S-T1 | .75 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
| 17T2, 18-P-D | .75 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
| 17-D-S-T2, 1919-P | 1.25 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| 1918 over 17-S | | | 40.00 |
| 1919-D-S AU \$20 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 5.50 |
| 1920-D AU \$20 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 7.50 |
| 1921 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 7.50 |
| 20, 23, 24 AU 2.50 | .50 | .75 | 1.00 |
| 1923-S AU 17.50 | 5.50 | 8.00 | 12.50 |
| 24-D, 24-S | 1.00 | 1.75 | 2.50 |
| 26-D-S, 27-D-S | .50 | .75 | 1.25 |
| All others | .50 | .75 | 1.00 |
| W.Q. 1932-D-S | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.50 |
| W.Q. 1937-S | | .50 | .75 |
| W.Q. All the others | | .50 | 1.00 |

| BARBER QUARTERS | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | G. | VG. | F. |
| 92-P-O, 93-P-O, 94-P-O-S | \$.50 | \$.75 | \$ 1.25 |
| 92-S, 96-O, 97-S, 99-S | .75 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
| 93-S, 95-O-S | .75 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
| 95-P, 96-P, 97-P-O, 98-P-O-S | .50 | .75 | 1.25 |
| 1896-S | 5.50 | 8.50 | 10.00 |
| 1900-O, 01-O, 02-O-S | .75 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
| 1901-S | 25.00 | 40.00 | 65.00 |
| 1901-S Abt. Gd. (clear date) | 17.50 | | |
| 03-S, 05-O, 08-S, 09-O | .75 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
| 11-D-S, 12-S, 13-P-D | .75 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
| 1913-S | 5.50 | 10.00 | 15.00 |
| 1914-S, 1915-S | .75 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
| All other dates | .40 | .75 | 1.25 |

| HALF DOLLARS | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | G. | VG. | F. |
| 1892-O-S, 93-O-S | \$3.00 | \$4.00 | \$5.50 |
| 1894-O-S, 1895-O-S, 96-P | 1.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 |
| 1896-O-S, 97-O-S | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.50 |
| 1900-O-S, 01-O-S | 1.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 |
| 02-S, 03-S, 04-S | 1.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 |
| 05-P-O, 09-O, 10-P | 1.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 |
| 11-P-S, 12-D-S, 13-P-D | 1.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 |
| 1916-S obv., 1917-D obv. | 1.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 |
| 1917-S obv., 1938-D rev. | 1.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 |
| 1921-P-D-S, 1938-D | 1.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 |
| 1914-P-S, 1915-P | 1.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 |
| All the others | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 |

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A. MANDEL

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A.N.A.

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| 1903-O Fine | 2.50 | 1929-S Ex. fine | 1.35 |
| 1915-S Fine | 5.00 | 1929-S About unc. | 1.75 |
| 1915-S Ex. fine (brown) | 7.50 | 1930-S V. fine | 1.50 |
| 1917 Fine Type 1 | 1.00 | 1930-S About unc. | 3.00 |
| 1917-S Fine Type 1 | 2.25 | 1932-S Fine | 2.15 |
| 1917-S V. fine Type 1 | 3.00 | 1932-S Ex. fine | 7.00 |
| 1917-S Ex. fine Type 1 | 7.00 | | |
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| 1918-D Fine | 1.50 | | |
| 1918-S Ex. fine | 4.50 | | |
| 1918-S About unc. | 6.00 | | |
| 1919-S V. fine | 10.00 | | |
| 1919-S Ex. fine | 15.00 | | |
| 1920 About unc. | 3.75 | | |
| 1920-S Ex. fine | 5.00 | | |
| 1923-S Fine | 7.00 | | |
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| 1926-S V. fine | 6.00 | | |

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| 1943-S | 22.00 |
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| 1928-D Quarter brilliant uncirculated | 2.00 |
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| 1910-S, 1911-D, 1913-D or 1913-S | 3.50 |
| 1914-S | 4.00 |
| 1915-D, 1915-S, 1926-S | 3.25 |
| 1909 plain, 1909VDB, 1916-S, 1921-S | 1.40 |
| 1917-S, 1918-S, 1919-S, 1920-S, 1924-S | 1.30 |
| 1925-S, 1927-S, 1928-S, 1929-S, 1930-S | 1.20 |
| Rolls (50) Lincoln Cents VG or better: | |
| 1909 plain, 1909VDB, 1916-S, 1921-S | 1.85 |
| 1917-S, 1918-S, 1919-S, 1920-S, 1924-S | 1.75 |
| 1925-S, 1927-S, 1928-S, 1929-S, 1930-S | 1.65 |
| Rolls (50) Lincoln Cents fine or better: | |
| 1909 plain, 1909VDB, 1916-S, 1921-S | 2.70 |
| 1917-S, 1918-S, 1919-S, 1920-S, 1924-S | 2.60 |
| 1925-S, 1928-S, 1929-S, 1930-S | 2.50 |
| Lot (10) 1917-S ty. 1 Quarters fair-good | 3.60 |
| Lot (10) 1920-S Quarters good or better | 4.10 |
| Lot (10) 1924-S Quarters VG or better | 8.35 |
| Lot (10) 1926-S Quarters VG or better | 3.60 |
| Lot (10) 1927-S Quarters good or better | 4.65 |
| Set Lincoln Cents 1909-1934 (69 coins) | |
| in good to VF | 14.75 |

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| 1922, 1924, 1925, 1930 each | \$.50 |
| 1921, 1923 each | .90 |
| 1920, 1931 each | .30 |
| 1926, 1927 each | .15 |
| Canadian Nickels in fine or better: | |
| 1922, 1923, 1924, 1927, 1935 each | .25 |
| 1925 sold only in sets | |
| 1926 each | 1.50 |
| 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 each | .30 |
| 1933 each | .75 |
| Roll (40) Buff. Nickels good or better: | |
| 1914-S | 6.75 |
| 1916-S | 5.85 |
| 1916, 1917, 1919 | 3.25 |
| 1917-S, 1918-S, 1919-S | 9.50 |
| 1923-S, 1927-S | 3.50 |
| Lot (10) 1913-S ty. 1 Nickels in fair | |
| to good | 2.65 |
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| to good | 14.80 |
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| Roll (50) 1927 Canada Cents VG | 4.85 |
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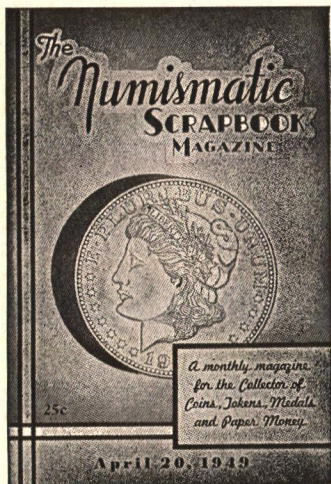
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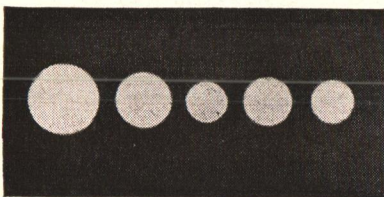
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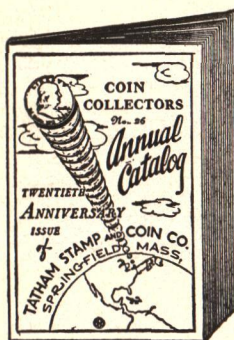
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